RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apri 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
3ljulytf Huntingdon, Pa.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 45.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

BOOKS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

SENATOR SHERMAN is preparing a bill to fund the public debt, with all the features of that introduced by him last year, but at a lower rate of interest.

ANOTHER woman's organ is proposed with the title of the *Woman's World.* The cause grows at such a rate that it needs more utterance.

THE duty on ploughs exported from the United States to the Argentine Republic has been reduced sixty cents on each plough, and on lumber four dollars, gold, per thousand feet.

A NATIVE of Moscow, now traveling in the South, expresses his surprise that although he has been in this country for six months, he has never been asked to show his passport a "single time."

IT is reported that there are already pending, in the three financial committees of Congress, over five bills providing for the resumption of specie payments, and four on the national bank and currency issues.

A BOSTON dentist, who sued a man for $20,000 for reporting that his wife had died in consequence of the administration of nitrous oxide gas at his office, has recovered one cent.

WEST INDIA advices by mail state that the cholera, yellow fever and small pox are raging fearfully at Santiago De Cuba, three hundred deaths having occurred from cholera alone within a period of thirty days. It was found impossible to give the dead proper sepulchre, bodies being covered with only a few inches of earth. As a conseqence, the stench from the cemetry has almost become a pestilence.

A CARGO of four hundred and sixty Coolies sent out by an agent from Calcutta, arrived at Demarara. The scheme meets with no favor, and will prove a great loss. The Governors of Bermuda, Barbadoes and Jamaica proposed to send convicts from these islands to Demarara to serve out their sentences, Demarara to receive the benefit of their labor, but the Governor declined to have the colony transferred into a penal settlement.

AN iron safe of the Harnden Express Company, which disappeared from a car on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Friday evening of last week, between Burton and Cameron, was found the next day at the foot of an embankment near Bellton, and is supposed to have fallen out, the motion of the car in rounding sharp curves causing the door to slide open. The contents of the safe, consisting in part of a considerable amount of money, were undisturbed.

THE following is the subject of the lecture which George Francis Train is delivering throughout the West: "Why is the religious press opposed to women suffrage? Woman can keep a secret. The empty chambers of woman's mind, where the devils dance the polka. Woman the coming reformer. Why don't husbands give their wives half the money? What has made women adopt the Grecian dress and ride horseback sensibly? Women must vote in 1872. We want women lawyers, doctors, jurors, and statesmen. Women are better than men."

PRESIDENT CESPEDES has forwarded to the Cuban Junta a casket of jewelry, valued at $25,000 in gold, which he desires to have sold for the benefit of the patriot army. The articles of greatest value are a cluster pin containing about twenty diamonds for which he paid five thousand dollars in gold, several diamond and pearl rings of rare design and workmanship, and a number of wathes, chains and unset stones are among the collection. Donna Cespedes contributes four bracelets, one of which is worth six thousand dollars, a most beautiful work of the jeweler's art. Several patriot ladies of Cuba have contributed valuable ornaments, and even the soldiers in the field have offered their watches, seals and finger rings, to be converted into cash, in aid of the cause. The money value of these offerings is little short of $50,000.

UTAH book-keeping is as hard to understand as some of its grammar. One of the papers printed in that territory appeared with the following notice at the head of its columns the other day: "Notice is hereby given to every subscriber to the *Reporter*, whether daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, that we want *them* to notify us at once how their subscriptions stand; whether they are behind, or whether they have paid in advance, and if so, how long or how far ahead or behind they are. *All* not answering to this notice will be deemed delinquent subscribers, and their *paper* stopped at once. We are obliged to take this course, as we have recently taken a lease on the *Reporter*, and can tell nothing from our predecessor's books how the subscribers stand with the paper."

A FEW days since two boxes were shipped from New York and consigned to parties in Lexington, Ky. Upon their arrival there they were loaded upon a dray and started for the house of the consignee. Upon the arrival of the colored driver at the place he was informed that the consignee had removed to other quarters, and the party occupying the premises refused to receive the packages, whereupon the drayman reseated himself on the boxes and started to return them to the depot. He had proceeded but a short distance when both of the boxes exploded with a loud noise, knocking the darkey off the dray and some distance into the street, fortunately, however, without severely damaging him. The cases are supposed to have contained sky-rockets, torpedoes and toys of that kind.

THE Fenian leaders are disposed to take advantage of the Winnepeg insurrectiou to strike a blow at England. At a meeting in New York on Monday a proposition to aid the insurgents was discussed with much animation. One member declared, as the insurrection was against the Canadian Confederation, and not against Great Britain, interference by the declared enemies of the mother country would probably be unwelcome to the Red river half breeds. Another member urged that the coldness of the winter in the Hudson Bay region would prevent, for some months, at least, extended military operations. Another speaker created an unpleasant impression by drawing a contrast between the conduct of the oppressed Irish and that of the oppressed half breeds, which was unfavorable to the former. After a brief but lively discussion, the further consideration of the subject was deferred to a further occasion.

Poetry.

WHY DOESN'T HE SPEAK.

I've a sweetheart who's kind and attentive,
But who gives me a deal of concern:
For this youth is so timid and bashful,
His intentions I have yet to learn.
Not a word has he whispered of marriage,
Though he calls every day in the week.
What on earth is the cause of his silence?
Good gracious! why doesn't he speak?

One would think me an ogre or griffin,
Since I frighten the man in this way;
Yet I treat him with all condescension,
And I study each word that I say.
All my pains are bestowed to small purposes
Upon one who's so mild and so meek.
How he blushes, and stammers, and trembles!
How he sighs? But why doesn't he speak?

Six months have pass'd by in such courtship,
And I find that he's ever the same;
His conduct is most aggravating,
For he's only a sweetheart in name.
I don't doubt but he loves me most truly—
Then what comes he hither to seek?
If a wife, why I'm ready to wed him—
Good gracious! why doesn't he speak?

Miscellaneous.

SAVED FROM DISGRACE.

A Sleigh Ride Extraordinary and what came of it.

Joseph Blenchford, with coat, hat and gloves already on, heard the tinkle of the sleigh bells, and arose to go down, but when he reached the door, he felt a light touch upon his arm, and heard the well known voice of his daughter.

"Pa, may I go?"

"But I am only going to the bank, Grace."

"After that, father. I will go there and wait for you. It will not take me five minutes to get ready."

"Well—well! Be spry, and I'll wait," said the old gentleman, quite merrily, "and I'll give you such a sleigh ride as you never had before—*a sleigh ride extraordinary.* You know I have the black before the cutter."

"So much the better," said Grace; and she ran away to dress, little dreaming how well the promise would be kept.

John Normandy stood by the window looking out upon the busy street, ever and anon glancing at his watch, as though impatient for the time to pass. And indeed he was. He had no thoughts for what was passing in the street below. He saw Joseph Blenchford and his daughter as they drove up to the bank, but forgot them the moment they passed from sight within the entrance. He had weighty thoughts upon his mind, that could not be cast aside by any ordinary occurrence.

He was somewhat about thirty years of age, tall, erect, dignified and very plain feature. He had battled with discouragements and poverty until his very face bore marks of the terrible struggles, but he had conquered. His motto had ever been, "Onward and upward," and, never flinching, never giving way, he had at last become cashier of the bank at E——, a position both honorable and lucrative.

Only a twelvemonth had he held the position, but in that short time he had won the confidence of the officers of the bank, the regard of his fellow employees, and was generally liked by those doing business with him.

Still he was unsocial. He lived a life of his own. He asked no companions—wanted none. When the bank closed for the day, he hurried away to his lodgings, and was seen no more until the hour of business on the following day. Business was his only pleasure. He talked little—worked much, he was a poor companion, but a true friend.

He merely turned his head when the president and his daughter entered the bank, and then went back to his thinking: but Blenchford seemed disposed to molest him.

"Day dreaming, Normandy?"

"I have encountered so much reality that there is but little of the imaginary left," said he, turning toward them, half reluctantly.

"Oh, fie! Normandy. Not quite thirty, I should judge, and settling down into an older man than I am. What are you thinking about? It must not be. Grace, can you do anything to show this practical old gentleman the error of his ways? I'll leave you with him to try, while I devote a few moments to business."

"Don't forget the ride, father."

"Never fear. You shall have it."

Normandy was really vexed to see the old gentleman trot away, and leave him to entertain the peerless Grace Blenchford. Grace suspected it, and she led him a pretty race of words that brought the smile to his face in spite of himself, and provoked some almost merry replies, that sounded strangely from his lips. When Blenchford returned, he found them quite sociable. Normandy, leaning over the desk, listening to Grace's merry talk, and occasionally putting in a word that showed how well he was enjoying it.

"Thawing, by——smoke!" exclaimed Blenchford in surprise, but by manner changed immediately. "Grace, we must postpone the ride. Some very urgent business keeps me here. Wait! Normandy can can take my place."

"I should be pleased," said he.

"Very good, Normandy; and remember that I promised her a ride such as she never had before."

"A ride extraordinary, father."

"Yes, yes; that was it. Do not disappoint her."

While Normandy was drawing on his great coat, a gentleman stepped to his side and spoke to him in a very low tone. Normandy's face blanched whiter than the snow, but he recovered instantly.

"Thank you, Ganson, for the proof of your friendship, but I have known it for some hours. Please let it rest where it is, if you can, and I will make it all right in the morning."

With a buoyancy of manner that surprised Grace, after what she had seen, he conducted her to the sleigh, and with a gallantry little expected from one so practical, he handed her in, arranging the robes about her more skillfully than even her old father could have done. Then he took his seat by her side, and off they went.

Through the crowded streets, through the less crowded suburbs, out into the quiet country, Normandy all the while chatting merrily, a startling contrast to his real feelings. But when once they were out of the great city, his manner changed entirely. Turning his dark, searching eyes full upon his companion's beautiful face, he asked, earnestly, almost beseechingly:

"Miss Blenchford, can you trust me?"

Surprised and somewhat annoyed, she hardly knew how to answer. But she saw that he was in earnest, and in the brief time, she thought of all her acquaintances, and not one of them would she trust sooner.

"Why do you ask, Mr. Normandy?"

"If I should tell you," said he, "that those whom you hold most dear, yourself included, were in great peril, and a peril that you never could guess, and I had the power to save you all, would you believe me? Would you trust me? Would you be guided by me for a brief time?"

Startled by his manner, and convinced by his earnestness she replied as earnestly;

"Yes, Mr. Normandy; I can and do trust you. But why do you ask?"

"Do not ask me. It will be enough to tell you that you and your father and brother are truly in great danger, and if you will place implicit confidence in me, I can save you. Drop your vail if you please. Thank you."

Almost tenderly he wrapped the robes around her, yet uttering no word. Then gathering the reins, he gave the horse a ligh blow, and away they went, at a pace that soon left the city far out of sight. "An extraordinary ride, surely," thought Grace, as they sped over the crisp snow; and there was a wonder how it would end. But she felt no fear, no regret, that she had placed herself in his hands.

For hours they rode, he doing all in his power to entertain her, succeeding so well that she almost forgot the singular position, in listening to his brilliant talk and varied experience. About dark, they drew up at a farm house, where Normandy ordered supper. While it was preparing, he looked after the comfort of his horse, rubbing him down with his own hand and feeding him; for the ride was not yet over.

"We have four hours yet to ride," said he to grace. "Shall we go on?"

"I trust you, Mr. Normandy. Let me help you if I can."

"Thank you! Thank you, Miss Blenchford," he said, gratefully. "You shall not repent it."

Out into the night they started again. He procured additional robes at the farm house, and wrapped his fair companion so closely that she did not feel the biting cold. He needed no covering; his blood was at a fever height, defying the cold north wind more effectually than the warmest furs.

On they drove through the still keen air, past farmhouses, over hills, across rivers, through dense woods and damp valleys, and yet the end of that ride was not yet.

Could it be that John Normandy was playing false? Did he know that the officers of the law were searching for him far and near? That his name and description had been flashed over the wires in all directions? That his name was whispered upon the street as a defaulter—a robber? That he was already charged with the abduction of Jonas Blenchford's fair daughter? He could not have driven faster had he known all of these, nor have seemed more impatient to get over the ground. It looked very dark, yet Grace Blenchford trusted him.

"We are almost there," said he, halting the steaming horse, and pointing to a light ahead. "Are you sorry that you trusted me? It is not too late yet."

"Your conduct is very strange, yet I have no fear," replied Grace.

"You are one among a thousand," he said, honestly.

He stepped out, and taking the bells from the horse, stowed them away in the sleigh. Then he drove on cautiously toward the light.

"It is our beacon," said he. "It tells me that I am in time."

He stopped again, when within a few hundred yards of the house. Securing and well blanketing the horse, he helped Grace to alight, and together they walked toward the building.

"We must be very cautious, else our ride will be for naught."

He drew a revolver from his breast and placed it in his great-coat pocket, where he could reach it without waste of time.

"I have come prepared," he whispered, feeling his companion's arm tremble within his own. "Do not fear. I would sooner lose my own life than that one hair of your head should be harmed."

They stopped in the shadow, just before the door.

"Now, Miss Blenchford, you will have need of all your courage and fortitude," he whispered. "Within this house you will see all that which will be agony to you, but it can not be avoided. By no other means could I save the Blenchford name from disgrace. Follow me."

Revolver in hand, he burst the door, and entered quickly, followed closely by Grace.

With a cry of fierce anger, the only occupant of the room sprung up to meet the intruders; but the moment the light fell upon their faces he sank back into the chair with a groan, and buried his face in his hands.

"Oh God! Lost, lost!"

Grace Blenchford recognized her only brother, James; and, seeing his distress, she sprang to his side to comfort him.

"Don't touch me, Grace" he exclaimed, in terror. "Normandy, take her away! Don't let her come near me! Why did you bring her here? Oh, my sister! Is it possible! Great God! I shall go mad! I can not endure it! Why did you ever bring her here?"

"To save you," replied Normandy.

He had closed and bolted the door, but still retained the revolver in his hand. He moved nearer to the conscience-stricken man.

"James Blenchford calm yourself," said he. "We have come, not to harm, but to save you. The presence of your sister should tell you that."

Young Blenchford raised his head with a hopeful look.

"God bless you, John Normandy! You know not what I have suffered, but I dared not come back! And now you will keep it from my dear father"

"I will," said Normandy, solemnly, "No one shall ever know of it, save ourselves."

"But Grace?" said James Blenchford.

"She need know no more," said Normandy. "I brought her here that the sight of her might give you courage to return to us."

"John, I shall tell her all," said James. "I shall tell her everything, but not now."

"Spare her the pain, James."

"No, John. It is my duty. But not now."

"Where is your accomplice?

"He will arrive by the next train," said Blenchford, with a shudder. "I was waiting for him."

"And that is due in thirty minutes," said Normandy, looking at his watch. "Give me the money, James, and we will leave this place before the villain arrives."

Grace saw all, but heard nothing, for they had withdrawn to the other side of the room, that she might not be pained; but a great fear was weighing upon her heart,—a dread of some approaching calamity. When they came back, she looked from one to the other for some explanation, but very little they gave her. Normandy spoke first.

"Miss Blenchford, you are puzzled at my words and actions, but you will pardon me, I know, when I tell you that it is better for all of us to say but little about it. Your brother has been led into an error that threatened to be almost serrious. Fortunately, everything is now arranged quite satisfactorily, thanks to your presence, and he will return to the city with us. Watch over him, and pray for him," he added, solemnly, "that he may not stumble again."

"I ask it," said James, bowing his head; and without another word they left the house, and were soon on their way back to the city:

Silently they rode until the limits of the city were reached. Then John Noamandy gave the reins to Blenchford, and alighting, bade the brother and sister adieu.

"But you, John?" said James. "What will you do?"

"Fear not for me," replied Normandy, adding in a whisper, "I shall not betray you, whatever happens."

Then he charged them both never to tell what had passed between them that night; and, without waiting for their replies he strode rapidly down the street.

He went directly to the bank, reaching it just at opening time, and, without a word to any one, went straight to the vaults—his custom every morning—and deposited the money that James Blenchford had stolen from them. Then he went back, and met the officer to arrest him. He expected it; but he had left the money in its place, and now he was ready for prison. He felt thankful that he had been allowed so much time. He had saved James Blenchford and his father, and Grace, and what did he care now? He was alone in the world; he had done his duty; and he had hope. James Blenchford went to him in prison but Normandy would hear nothing about surrendering himself.

"I will tell you a secret, James, and then you will see a motive for my actions. I love your sister better than my own life, and I could not bear to have a word whispered against her. Let it rest as it is. I am content."

Again James Blenchford promised, but it was hard for him to abide by it. With all his faults, he had a generous heart. That every day he told Grace the whole story of his disgrace, and how John Normandy was suffering for them; and he was touched by the recital, and thought of every means to liberate him.

"The money, James, where is it now?"

"Normandy placed it in the safe, unknown to any one."

"And has it not been found? Would not the whole matter be looked upon as a great blunder; and would not Mr. Normandy be liberated at once, and be exonerated from all blame, if the money was found there?"

Away went James Blenchford, without waiting to answer his sister's question, and within ten minutes was mounting the steps to the bank. He sauntered up to Ganson, and carelessly inquired if there was anything new in Normandy's case.

"Nothing," replied Ganson. He protests his innocence, and I am inclined to think he speaks the truth.

'So am I, Ganson. Do you know I am half certain that it is all a great mistake—that the money is now somewhere about the safe!'

'I don't believe it is gone,' said Blenchford, controling himself wonderfully. I would like to have another search made. I'll ask father, and here he comes.

Jonas Blenchford felt very sore over the disgrace of his favorite, and especially since his daughter had returned, and spoken in the warmest terms of her treatment during the ride. He was therefore very willing to do anything to clear up the matter. He readily consented to make another search for the missing money, though he was well satisfied that it would be fruitless.

And indeed it came very near being so. For full two hours they looked, pulling drawers, turning and unfolding papers, till every one but James was satisfied that it was not there. He, knowing, or fully believing that Normandy told the truth, did not give up, and at last brought the package to light, from an obscure corner where it might have been overlooked a score of times.

With a cry of joy, Jonas Blenchford took the package and counted out the money, all in bills of a large denomination.

'It's all right boys!' he shouted. Normandy is innocent.

Then all was confusion. James ran home and told Grace, and they rejoiced together; while their father went in person and procured the release of Normandy, telling the strange story as he went. It was the happiest moment of his life when John Normandy took his place in the bank again.

James profitted by his bitter experience. He never again swerved from the right, and is now living, a respected citizen of his native place. Grace never has forgotten her extraordinary sleigh ride, and never will, for her name is now Grace Normandy, and she loves her plain, noble-hearted husband, with true affection.

THAT was a beautiful idea in the mind of a little girl, who, on beholding a rose-bush, on the topmost stem of which a rose was fading, while below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, at once and earnestly exclaimed to her brother: "See, Willie, these little buds have awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

IT is worthy of observation that the Latin word for *miserable* has been applied to designate an individual who possess, but cannot enjoy. And well may he be called a miser, for of all men he is the most mean, and abject, and comfortless.

THE ERRORS OF MODERN JOURNALISM.

It has long been the proud boast of all engaged in literary composition that the press is one of the mightiest powers which affect mankind. Among the products of the press there are certainly none which has a more direct and intimate relation to its readers than the daily or weekly newspaper. It is a constant and a welcome guest, consulted as a teacher and trusted as a friend.

While the high claims advanced by editors may not be universally acknowledged; though many may deny that it is the leader as well as the recorder of thoughts and deeds, yet all must admit that it has a powerful influence throughout the civilized world. By it, the occurrences in all parts of the world are noted; the proceedings of small sections are proclaimed throughout the world; nations are brought into sympathy with nations; mankind are united in one common brotherhood; thought is quickened, activity promoted, and the labors of one made subservient to the good of all.

But great as is its power for good, it is equally powerful for evil; insidious teachings may be spread abroad throughout the world, and gain admittance to places which they could never otherwise reach.

None can have failed to notice the number of papers whose contents are of the worst character, destructive to the minds and morals of those who read them. Of large size and filled with expensive engravings, their cost must be very great, while being independent of advertising patronage and dependant entirely upon their subscriptions for support, the fact of their continuance proves that they must have a very extensive circulation. The existence of these papers seems to have been ignored by those interested in the public welfare, under the supposition, doubtless, that to bring them more prominently into notice would only increase their influence. Even should such be the case, it may be well to inquire whether the fact that these sheets are so extensively read does not indicate a condition of the public mind which demands renewed zeal in those devoted to the moral improvement of their fellows, and an increased determination to labor.

A sadder evidence of a diseased state of the public mind is afforded by the fact of the full reports of impropriety and crime given in respectable journals, and especially in the list of papers claiming to be organs of the working classes.

The claims of the superiority of American to European workmen need to be carefully considered if it be true that attendance upon mechanics' institutes and the reading of moral and instructive papers is replaced by attendance upon police courts and the eager perusal of criminal news. As friends of workingmen we deny that their tastes are altogether on the side of vice. We know too well how many attending evening schools, listen to instructive lectures and select improved books; and we believe that any paper which really wishes to become an organ of the laboring classes should contain only articles adapted to the improvement of its readers and encouragement for them to better their condition.

Sensational articles we believe to be the result of a yielding to the demand of the public; but if the press has the power that it claims, it ought certainly to strive to check rather than submit to the feeling. Not only are accidents described in glowing language, and proceedings which should not be made public described to the minutest details, but the most trifling occurrences are magnified to subjects of the greatest importance. Simple terms and mild adjectives no longer satisfy, but the most extravagant words are deemed necessary to express the simplest ideas. As a mere fault in the use of language this tendency should be condemned, but we cannot but believe that this course will have a more pernicious tendency. When words are no longer understood in their proper significance, when articles are not believed to mean what they express, must there not be a weakening of that regard for the absolute truth of what we say which will eventually undermine if not destroy that sense of honor which is expressed in keeping our word. But there is a worse danger to be dreaded, and that is in the belief, which amounts almost to certainty, that the rage for sensationalism leads many to delight in the recital of suffering, and may even lead to the desire for accidents to happen or even to a determination to cause them.

It may not be thought well to pass from these important faults of modern journalism to speak of faults in mere propriety of language, but believing this fault to lead to greater ones, we desire to call attention to the increasing use of slang terms and foreign phrases. Purity of language is an evidence not only of a sound mine and good education, but, to a great extent, of moral uprightness. The use of vulgrr terms must lead to vulgar thoughts, and the employment of slang phrases is too often an indication of familiarity with a low class of society. Whatever justification may be rendered for the substitution of foreign words and phrases for equally expressive English equivalents, the practice is one to be condemned and not encouraged. There is some excuse for the use of foreign words by a person just commencing the study of a foreign language, but those who profess to be familiar with that and their own should certainly be able to *translate* the expressions they may meet in the course of their reading. It cannot certainly be said that the use of foreign expressions increases the number of those who can understand what is written, while the foolish mistakes continually made either by the writer or the printer ought certainly to lead to the avoidance of this course.

It is unnecessary here to speak of grammatical mistakes, which are far too common, but we must close with the expression of the wish that greater attention to literary execution and an increased zeal for the preservation of the purity of our language may characterize all writers for the press. The newspaper has just passed its infancy, and is being educated for its work; there is before it a future of power and glory greater than it has yet attained.—*Industrial American.*

RICHES do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbors; whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer.

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS.

How he Looked, Dressed and Acted when a Young Man.

Stephen A. Douglas first came to reside in Springfield, Illinois, sometime in April, 1837. He had already served one term in the Legislature, and had then recently been appointed, by President Van Buren, Register of the Land Office of that place. At the date above mentioned, he was a little, active, wiry fellew, about five feet five, and weighed not more than 110 pounds. He had a beardless, boyish face, dark blue lustrous eyes, a short thick neck, square shoulders, and large round, bushy head, which, somehow seemed much disproportioned to the size of his frame. He dressed plainly and rather slovenly, for his wardrobe was rather scanty, and his finances at a low ebb. Altogether, he presented quite a youthful, and, at first view, unprepossessing appearance. But he was uncommonly quick and vivacious in conversation, and had an exuberant flow of animal spirits, which rendered him a delightful companion. Of a peculiarly social turn, he soon made the acquaintance and won the heart of every citizen in the town; and what is more, like Themistocles of Athens, he knew them all by name. He attended all the local political gatherings, was present at all the village frolics, and took part in all the manly passtimes of the day. He is said to have been especially fond of wrestling, and could throw a man twice his weight. He paid assiduous court to the elderly dames, and danced with their young and interesting daughters; but in treading the mazy meshes of Terpsichore he never was considered an expert.

He went about with his pockets crammed with newspapers, pamphlets and other political documents, and when called upon for a speech was ready. If an opponent was to be demolished, there was no man so competent to the task: and he always carried the record with him to substantiate whatever charge he made. He was gifted in a rare degree with those peculiar qualities of head and heart which secure to their possessor the ascendency and the leadership in all matters of public concern. Even at that early period of his fortunes, his Democratic supporters considered him a prodigy of political wisdom, consulted him as they would an oracle, and predicted for him a high destiny. But the more aspiring among his Whig acquaintances, being jealous, perhaps, of his rising reputation, ridiculed his pretentions. Mr. Douglas was then just entering, as it were, upon his brilliant and exampled public career, and was himself scarcely conscious of the possession of those amazing powers of intellect which qualified him for acting such a distinguished part in national affairs. —*Illinois State Register.*

WEARING MOURNING.

We long for the day when this custom shall be obsolete. It is unbecoming the truly afflicted one. The wearer says by the black garments: "I have lost a dear friend. I am in deep sorrow." But true grief does not wish to parade itself before the eye of the stranger; much less does it assert its extent. The stricken one naturally goes apart from the world to pour out the tears. Real affliction seeks privacy. It is no respect to the departed friend to say we are in sorrow. If we have real grief, it will be discovered. When God has entered a household in the lawful chastisement of death, it is time for religious meditation and communion with God on the part of the survivors. How sadly out of place, then, are the milliner, and the dressmaker, the trying on of dresses and the trimming of bonnets. There is something profane in exciting the vanity of a young girl by fitting on a waist or tying on a hat, when the corpse of a father is lying in an adjoining room. It is a sacrilege to drag the widow forth from her grief to be fitted for a gown, or to select a veil. It is often very oppressive to the poor. The widow, left desolate, with half a dozen little children, the family means already reduced by the long sickness of the father, must draw on her scanty purse to pay for a new wardrobe for herself and children, throwing away the goodly stock of garments already prepared, when she most likely knows not where she is to get bread for those little ones. Truly may fashion be called a tyrant, when it robs a widow of her last dollar. Surely your sorrow will not be questioned, even if you should not call in the milliner to help display it. Do not, in your affliction, help uphold a custom which will turn the afflictions of poorer neighbors to deeper poverty, as well as sorrow.—*The Central Baptist.*

MANY years ago the good people of Lyme, Conn., were earnestly opposed in their efforts to settle a pastor over the only church in town, by a cross-grained man by the name of Dorr. At a parish meeting, while the matter was under discussion, a half-witted fellow arose and said he wanted to tell a dream he had last night:—"I thought," he said, "that I died and went away where wicked people go, and as soon as Satan saw me, he asked where I came from. "From Lyme, Conn.," I told him right out. "Ah! and what were they doing in Lyme?" he asked. "They are trying to settle a minister," I answered. "Settle a minister! he cried, "I must stop that. Bring me my boots; I must go to Lyme this very night." I then told him as he was drawing on his boots that Mr. Dorr was opposing the settlement, and likely he would prevent it altogether. "My servant Dorr," exclaimed his Majesty. "My servant Dorr! Here, take my boots, if my servent Dorr is at work, there is no need of my going at all.'" This speech did the business. Mr. Dorr made no further opposition The minister was settled, but his opponent carried the title of my "sarvent Dorr" with him to his grave.

A SMILING FACE AND A KIND HEART.—Which will you do—smile, and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable if you show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.

IT is with our thoughts as with our flowers—those that are simple in expression carry their seed with them; those that are double charm the mind, but

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1869.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The meeting of Congress on Monday next naturally turns the public attention toward Washington. Members are daily arriving and preparing themselves for work. The Committee of Ways and Means have already had an informal meeting, with a view to preparing a report of their investigations and observations during the recess. A disposition is shown to largely increase the free list, in the modified tariff to be recommended by the Committee, admitting free many articles not produced by us, which now pay heavy duties. Many important questions will come up early in the session that will command the attention of the whole country and require the most judicious Legislation. The Cuban question will be strongly urged at the very beginning, and Congress will no doubt be obliged to take action. The sympathy of the country is with the Cubans undoubtedly, but whether the Government can give them any aid without gross violation of the neutrality laws, must be carefully considered, unless we determine to make law for ourselves in regard to matters on this continent. Important modifications in the laws for collecting revenue upon whiskey will be urged with all the money and influence of the ring, and it will be a difficult matter for the most careful legislator to determine whether the proposed changes are calculated to facilitate fraud or to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Department. The proposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada will also require attention, though the fact that the President opposes it may cause a quick disposal of it. The treaty with Denmark for the bay of Samana will again come up for settlement and its ratification be strongly urged by well feed Counsel, who will patriotically urge its necessity as a safeguard to our commercial interests in the gulf. The currency question will be a difficult one in which widely diverse views and interests will make the task of harmonizing them and the public interests a labor of more than ordinary magnitude. The Reconstruction measures and the admission of the States still unrepresented will demand early attention and call forth no small amount of acrimonious discussion. These are but a few of the more important questions calling for the immediate attention of Congress, but sufficient to indicate that there is a large amount of most important work before the nation's legislators and that the session is likely to be not only a busy but a long one.

CUBA AND THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Cuban situation has at last become decidedly interesting. Some thirty gunboats have lately been building in New York under Spanish orders and are now almost ready for delivery. Crews are already in New York to man them as soon as completed. A few days ago they were taken in custody by the United States Marshal on the charge that they were to be used against a friendly power. A hearing in the case has been appointed for the 14th of December in the United States court. In the meantime a considerable Spanish fleet has been ordered to New York and the President has ordered a member of our own war vessels to that point. So it will be observed that any Spanish bluster is likely to be promptly met in such a way as to prevent anything like a show of force or intimidation on the part of the Spanish Admiral, Dalcampo, commanding the fleet. It is a significant fact that the appointment of the hearing in the courts will not occur until eight days after the meeting of Congress. The sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly in sympathy with Cuba, and Congress is not likely to be uninfluenced by public sentiment. It is also most likely that the question of the retention of the gunboats will be one of the first questions brought to the attention of Congress. Under the circumstances the Cuban question becomes at once one of the very first importance. Though the ostensible charge is that the gunboats are intended to make war upon Peru, no doubt exists anywhere that they are really held in behalf of Cuba. It is doubtful if the gunboats can be held by our government under European rulings of international law, but these rulings are all in favor of despotisms and tyrrannies. From many quarters we have calls for American rulings in accordance with the famous Monroe doctrine and in opposition to European domination of this continent. If the administration has any intention to inaugurate a new policy there is now a splendid opportunity afforded, though we are inclined to the opinion that the gunboats will eventually be released without giving rise to any international difficulty.

A SHIP CANAL FOR PANAMA.

The completion of the Suez canal has again called public attention to the necessity for a ship canal across the Istmus of Panama. It is not as much a necessity as the Suez canal for the reason that there is already a railroad from Aspinwall on the Carribbean sea to Panama on the Pacific coast, as well as our great Pacific road across the continent; thus we have two railroads from ocean to ocean while Europe had none. Notwithstanding this fact, however, a canal across the isthmus of Panama will be of as much importance to the commerce of the world as that of Suez. The dangers and delays of rounding Cape Horn being greater than at Good Hope. The distance in this case will be only half as great as at Suez, being only fifty miles. The railroad from Aspinwall to Panama is in reality only forty-nine miles in length. Another advantage of the Panama canal would be the possession of good harbors on both coasts, while Suez is at the expense of constructing artificial ones. From the interest at present felt in the work, there is but little doubt but that in a short time the work will be undertaken by American capitalists and vigorously prosecuted to an early completion. With ship canals at Suez and Panama the voyage round the world would be shortened one half and the dangers and risks would be lessened in an even greater proportion. As any such canal must neccessarily be under American control, we hope to see American enterprise and capital enter upon the work at an early day.

The latest Southern news indicates that the South is rapidly increasing in prosperity and wealth. Her cotton crop will reach about 300,000,000, $150,000,000 worth of which will be exported. The news from the state fairs, in various Southern states also indicate a promising degree of prosperity. Peace and liberal laws will soon renovate the whole South.

The Greensburg *Herald* is advocating the creation of the office of Additional Law Judge for that district. The press of business is too heavy for one Judge. There are at present over two hundred cases on the docket awaiting trial. We hope the Legislature will come to their relief.

Gold closed in New York on Tuesday the 29th at 3,30 P. M. at $1,22½.

The people of Huntingdon it seems want a new jail. In view of the recent murders in that county, they certainly need a strong as well as a capacious building for the safe keeping of criminals.

The latest news from Cuba reports 60,000 Cubans in arms against Spanish oppression and that the number would soon be doubled if they could be supplied with arms. It is evident that the insurrection is still far from being crushed.

An extensive meteoric shower was observed by Commander Gibson at the Pensacola Navy Yard on the mornings of the 13th and 14th of November. The meteors were most numerous and brilliant from one o'clock to daylight. The numbers varied from two to twenty or thirty per minute.

The reduction of our foreign indebtedness, resulting from balances of trade against us, is rapidly going on, thanks to our protective policy. The export of the cotton crop will more than balance our excess of imports and leave us a credit, which will turn gold toward us instead of from us as has been the rule for a long time. This is the true secret of the gold decline, and we owe it all to our protective tariff. No people can long be prosperous who buy more than they can sell. Common sense is better than any free trade theory that was ever invented. No better proof is needed of a good financial management than freedom from debt and money in your pocket. This is a tangible sort of evidence that all can understand and appreciate.

Free Banking.—The latest reports from Washington indicate that Secretary Boutwell will recommend the gradual withdrawal of the notes of the National Banks and the substitution of a free banking law, for all parties, upon bonds bearing a four per cent. gold interest. The question, as to whether the banks shall issue notes, or whether the government shall take charge of the circulation and issue only greenbabks, is still under consideration. We heartily endorse any movement to give us a good, uniform currency that shall be available in every part of our country. No measure likely to come before the coming session of Congress will contribute more to the public prosperity. Next in order will be a large increase of currency. It is absolutely necessary for the business of the country.

Some of the School authorities at Washington, a few days ago, intending to remove the colored children from the public schools, found themselves in a sad quandary. They were unable to assort the scholars, it being impossible in some instances to distsnguish the black or negro children from their white companions. Things certainly are badly mixed but then the chivalry themselves are responsible, so they must not complain. It is too late now; second thoughts are of no avail.

Apropos to the above it is announced that the brother-in-law of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Portugal was to have been married to the daughter of a well-known negro caterer and restaurant keeper in Washington, on Thursday. Well may the chivalry stand aghast at the results of their own rash example.

The Free Traders have been making a good deal of noise of late. In the West, in particular, have they been active. Here has Professor Perry done his heaviest work. One would think that all this amounted to a popular movement, and that the people were inclined towards free trade. Far from it. The thing is a job, from beginning to end. By paying money very liberally a few leading papers in the West have been secured. If it *is* disgraceful to American journalism, such is the fact nevertheless. The securing of these presses was "the condition precedent." Then came Professor Perry, the mere theorist—thin and weak at that. Preaching free trade he soon awakened a public opinion which forced the New York *Post*, the central organ of the importing interest to take the back track and declare for a revenue tariff. Professor Perry was forced to abandon free trade, and qualify his arguments so as to assent to a tariff that will raise as much revenue as the present one. So, considering the cost, the campaign of the importers has not been successful by a good deal. A large amount of money has been as good as lost. A great noise has been made, but as the machinery becomes exposed nobody will be afraid. If anything has been really effected, a stronger sentiment in favor of American Labor and Capital has been aroused. It is their turn now.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

The Bellefonte *Republican* says: "There is one important office at its (the Legislatures,) disposal, on account of the responsibility of the the officer. We mean, of course, the State Treasurership. It will be absolutely necessary for it to select for this position, a man who has the financial capacity, and the honesty of purpose, to do what is right—a man who will stop up all the *leaks* (if any are to be found), and who will so disburse the public fuuds that the pulse of this mighty Commonwealth shall beat with regularity, and the people, therefore willingly pay over their taxes, having the consciousness that every dollar is legitimately used for the benefit of the State.

From present indications there is a widespread desire for a new man. Several names have been mentioned in connection with the office, but from what we can learn, George F. Huff, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, is the most formidable candidate. Some of our exchanges speak favorably of him, and many of the leading men in different parts of the State, who have wakened up to the importance of having a good man, are laboring for his election, and above all, the people everywhere, who know him, are very anxious for him to be the coming man. Mr. Huff is a successful Banker and an excellent financier—a man of undoubted integrity, standing in his own community, and in all circles in which he moves, above suspicion. He is also a life-long Republican, and one of the most efficient workers in the party.

He is not an office seeker, but his name was first suggested by one of the most sagacious leaders of the party in the State, who remarked before he was thought of as a candidate, 'if you want an honest and able man for State Treasurer, *that man* is Geo. F. Huff. If the office is tendered to him he will accept of it, and fill it faithfully and well.

We hope that our Legislature will rise superior to the "petty rings" that infest Harrisburg about the first of January, and elect Mr. Huff to this office."

Minnesota Election.

St. Paul, Nov. 27.—The official returns of the gubernatorial election in this State give Austin (radical), 27,520; Otis (democrat), 25,365; Cobb (temperance), 1,751. Austin's plurality over Otis, 2,155; majority over both candidates, 404.

The Winnipeg insurrection will, it is thought, die out with an explanation to the half-breeds by the government.

The Income Tax.

Commissioner Delano will Recommend a Continuance.

Washington, Nov. 25.—It has transpired that Commissioner Delano favors the re enactment of the Income tax, which expires by limitation on June 30th next, and if he shall refer to the subject at all in his forthcoming report, it will be to recommend the continuance of that tax. He believes that ultimately the tax on incomes, whisky, and tobacco should form the basis of the entire income from internal revenue, for the support of the Government, and this being established, taxes on other articles to a large extent can be dispensed with.

CALIFORNIA.

Explosion of a Powder Mill—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The Grant Powder Mills, situated near this city, exploded last night. Two white men were killed and one wounded, and eight Chinamen were injured. The building was blown to pieces, and the glass in neighboring houses shattered. The shock of the explosion was felt for a great distance.

Dr. Cusemans, a chemist, and the superintendant of the work, was instantly killed, his body being fearfully multilated. The cause of this disaster is unknown. A large quantity of nitro-glycerine, the principal ingredient of the Grant powder, was stored in the building.

THE NEW DOMINION.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 27.—In Newfoundland the elections have resulted even more favorably to the anti confederates than at first reported. Full returns show twenty-one anti confederates and nine confederates elected.

THE INSURRECTION IN WINNEPEG.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The government has received despatches from Hon. M. McDougall relative to the Winnepeg insurrection, which confirm the reports rlready received. McDougall expresses his belief that the agitation will die out as soon as the proper explanations are made to the half-breeds.

CUBAN NEWS.

The Report that a Spanish Fleet have been Oordered to New York Denied—Hunger and Misery Prevaling to an Alarming Extent Among the Insurgents.

Havana, November 27.—The dispatch published in the New York *Tribune*, and telegraphed here that a Spanish fleet had been ordered to rendevous in New York Harbor and that President Grant had ordered several United States vessels of War to cruise in said harbor, is commented by the *Diaro* in its issue of to-day.

The *Diaro* refutes the statement that any Spanish fleet has received orders to go to New York, and characterises the story as the invention of the friends of the Insurgents, and says the *Tribune's* object is to excite the American people against Spain. The *Diaro* advises its friends among Americans not to place reliance in such rumors, which are started by conspirators, and published for the purpose of producing irritation.

Advices from the interior are that hunger and misery prevail to an alarming extent. The column under Colonel Hidelgo lately found a hut in the vicinity of Palma Soriano, containing the lifeless bodies of eight persons, who died of starvation.

Message of the Governor of Alabama.

The message of Governor Smith, of Alabama, says the people of that State have this year been favored with a reasonably abundant crop Towns and cities are rising, internal improvements are going forward, and there is cause for gratification at the material condition of things. He bears testimony to the quiet, patient and peaceful deportment of the freedmen, both as citizens and laborers. By their efforts to educate themselves and their children, they are furnishing commendable evidence of their purpose to improve their mental condition, and thus increase their capacity for good citizenship. A cordial desire for emigration is expressed. State indorsements of railway enterprises now amount to $2,000,000, in aid of three lines, which are progressing favorably. The expenses of the State government last year amounted to $1,032,404. In addition to this the sum of $380,453 was disbursed, which formed a part of the expenses of the previous year. The receipts from taxes were $686,451. The present bonded indebtedness of the State is $5,270,400. It requires $307,354 annually to pay the interest on the bonded debt.

Murder In Bucks County

A Man Stabbed to the Heart.

Richboro, Bucks county, Nov. 26.—A young man named Bennett was murdered in a premeditated and cowardly manner, at this place, last evening, by one May, a Southerner, but who has lived in this vicinity and worked as a farm laborer for some time past. The deceased and his assassin were suitors for the hand of the same woman, and had quarreled on more than one occasion. Yesterday May sharpened a knife that he was in the habit of carrying, and informed his employer that if he had works with Bennett again it would be for the last time. The murderer met his rival here last evening, the attraction at this place being a ball.

A quarrel soon ensued between the men, with a challenge to fight from May. This was promptly accepted, and Bennett soon proved himself the stronger. Finding himself worsted, May pleaded drunkenness, and asked his rival if he would take advantage of an intoxicated man. Bennett, said no, released his antagonist, walked a few steps from him, and while stooping to pick up his coat, of which he had divested himself previous to the encounter, May came up behind him and stabbed him twice with the knife that he had prepared yesterday. Bennett fell dead almost instantly. The murderer was at once, apprehended by the bystanders, and sent to Doylestown, where he is now lodged in jail.

Murder in New York.

A Well known Journalist Shot by a Lawyer.

New York, Nov. 25.—Albert D. Richardson, the well-known correspondent of the *Tribune*, during the rebellion, the author of "The Field, The Dungeon, and The Escape," and also of "Across the Mississippi," was shot, this afternoon, at 5.30 o'clock, in the publication office of the *Tribune*, by Daniel McFarland, a member of the Bar, the same man who attempted to take Richardson's life last winter on Amity street.

The cause of the two attempts made by McFarland upon Richardson's life was the alleged improper intimacy existing between Mrs. McFarland and the victim. Mrs. McFarland has been for years striving to obtain a divorce from her husband, and according to a letter written by Richardson to the *Tribune*, a few months ago, he (Richardson) intended to marry her in the event of her obtaining a divorce. The unfortunate affair is known to but few in this city, so retired have been all the witnesses of the affair. McFarland came to the *Tribune* office about an hour before Richardson appeared, and remained in conversation with a clerk behind a desk until his victim had reached the middle of the room, when he rapidly drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Richardson's abdomen. McFarland then made his escape.

McFarland was standing behind the couter when Richardson came in, and the latter was standing outside of the counter talking with a friend, when McFarland started towards him. The counter being between them, and when within four or five feet of him, drew a revolver and shot him in the abdomen, the ball going through him. The wound is considered dangerous, although he may recover. At last accounts he was quite easy and comfortable. He is at the Astor House.

Mr Richardson is now quietly sleeping at the Astor House under the influence of opiates. Dr. Sayres and the other surgeons in charge have hopes of his recovery, though he nas been spitting blood. The ball took a course directly backwrrd, and though explortations have been made it has not been discovered. It is supposed it penetrated the stomach near its iliac termination. The spinal column does not appear to have been wounded at all.

McFarland, who shot Ricardson, was arrested on the corner of Sixteenth street and Irvin place, and was taken to the room of the wounded man, who fully identified him as his assassin.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

It is reported that Secretary Boutwell has decided to submit, at an early day, probably in his annual report, the following programme for a return to specie payments, to the consideration of Congress:

First. National Banks to receive their notes for greenbacks by July 1, 1870.

Second. The Government to redeem its greenbacks in gold, after January 1, 1871.

Third. Free Banking for all parties upon bonds bearing interest at four per cent. in gold.

Fourth. This point is not quite settled, and there are several divisions in regard to the question whether the banks shall be permitted to issue notes as now, or whether the United States shall take charge of all circulation by the issue of greenbacks, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Bank of England. It is, however, understood that no greenbacks of a smaller denomination than $5 or $10 will be issued. The free banking clause of this programme, which finds great favor among those who have been permitted to see it, was inserted to satisfy the Western States where the greatest obstacles to a resumption of specie payments now exist.

Discoveries in the Northwest—A Large Lake Revealed.

A party of geological surveyors have been engaged the past season in exploring the vast country north of Lake Superior, and have brought to light some exceedingly valuable and interesting facts. The most important discovery, perhaps, yet made, is that Lake Neepigon, which is put down on the ordinary maps as a small pond or not put down at all, is a lake as large as Lake Ontario; that it is broad and shallow, and filled with islands, snd should be classed among the largest inland bodies of water on our continent.

The common ignorance on the subject is due to the selfish opposition to investigation of that great monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company, which for so many years controlled this entire portion of the British possessions. The association feared that the extent and value of the lands under their power, if known, might create envy, and cause them injury. In consequence of this fear, they deliberately falsified their maps and charts, and not only in the case of the Neepignon, but in many other instances, have made important suppressions and falsifications.

It is hardly to be questioned that an exploration of this country, which is as much a terra incognita as Central Africa, would lead to the discovery of valuable mineral resources, and perhaps to deposits of precious stones, the less valuable of which are even now found abundantly on the shore of the great lake, Big Sea Water, as it was poetically termed by the aborigines.

The Spanish Gunboats-Formal Demand for their Surrender.

The Spanish Government has made a formal demand on the United States for the surrender of the thirty gunboats recently built at New York and at Mystic, Connecticut, for the Spanish navy. Simultaneous with the demand the agents of Spain have recruited for the vessels, and officers for them have just arrived. The vessels are all now complete and ready for sea, except their armament, which is understood to be in readiness for shipment. The Government holds the demand for the surrender of the vessels under advisement, and, in the meantime, the Attorney General has instructed District Attorney Pierrepont to libel them at once. Libels have been prepared, in accordance with these instructions, and the vessels will be seized by the United States Marshal and held subject to the adjudication of the Admiralty Court.

Admiral Godan, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who has had nominal custody of them, has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to surrender them to the Marshal. This action relieves the Administration of any responsibility for their retention, and the right to clear them will be adjudicated by the proper legal authority.

The libels are duplicated. There are two affidavits, one charging that they are intended for use against the Republic of Peru, with which we are at peace, and the other that they are intended for use against a people with which the United States are at peace, to wit, the people of Cuba. This raises a new point in international law, and if favorably considered by the courts will much simplify the question of Cuban recognition.

The statute of 1818 makes it an offense to fit out vessels against any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people with which the United States are at peace. The question now is, are the Cuban revolutionists a people in the sense contemplated by this statute?

Defalcation in the Second National Bank of Cleveland.

A letter from an officer in the Second National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio, states that that bank will lose very largely by the defalcation of its cashier, who recently committed suicide. Over four hundred thousand dollars of capital and deposits have been sunk, and inroads made upon the special deposits in tin boxes, &c., in the bank vaults, which may amount to over two hundred thousand.

These special deposits were taken out and sold at various times to bridge over the deceased cashier's accounts with the bank. In a letter he left for the directors, he told them that they had lost their money and he had lost his life. That he had played his hand, had lost and should pay the forfeit. He cautioned them about ever putting so much temptation in the way of any future cashier, and stated that the bank examiner, sent out by the Comptroller, was useless, that when he made one examination of his book's accounts there was a defalcation of over $200,000, and the last time he examined and pronounced it all right there was about half a million short.

The directors have decided to make good the losses of the special depositors, and to do this will probably make the total losses of the bank over $600,000. Its original capital was $600,000, its surplus, $155,000, and it had just called in $400,000 more, less the surplus, to make its total capital $1,000,000. Its stockholders are mostly wealthy men and can stand the loss.

Chief Justice Cartter, had $6000 of the stock since the commencement of the bank, and had just paid in his increase to make it $10,000, one half of which is consequently swept away. The Vice President, Mr. Hulburt, has resigned his position, but the bank will, however, replenish their capital to go ahead.

Emigration to the South.

The New Orleans *Price Current*, in an article on the necessity of labor on the plantations, says:

If the proper exertions had been made by individuals and associations of planters, it is more than probable that the result ere this would have been far different. True it is that the better class of emigrants would scorn all offers, having the means to carry them wherever they should choose to go. There are thousands, however, who are unable to come from want of money, and if agents were sent directly to them, with power to pay their passage here and guarantee them employment at good wages for two or three years, they would most willingly come. Our planters propose to do this very thing for Chinamen, but have never tried it with the European. The white laborer is more independent, and would not long work for others, but a new supply could be brought over every season, and the country filled up with an active, industrious, homogeneous race.

A high rate of wages will draw labor unless counteracted by some powerful disturbing cause. The good demand for the great staples of the South renders the labors of the husbandman very remunerative, while on the other hand the production of cereals in the West has been extended so far as to reduce the profits within narrow limits. The natural tendency of events, then is towards an emigration Southward: Land too has become quite valuable in those districts of the West most accessible to a market, and every league the settler advances westward increases the cost of transportation, and consequently lessens the value of his produce.

The low prices now prevailing for grain, as we have stated on a former occasion, will ultimately prove a blessing to the South. We make these latter suggestions, however, not with a view to check efforts towards the introduction of European immigrants, for we need all that can be had.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Jay Gould has resigned the receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Governor Curtin was presented to the Emperor of Russia as United States Minister on October 28.

The House Sub Committee on Foreign Affairs will not report on the Paraguayan difficulties until after the holidays.

The result of the Newfoundland elections is the election of twenty-one Anti-Confederate and nine Confederates.

In an affray with knives, between a planter of Joe Johnson county, Arkansas, and his three negro laborers, the latter were killed. Johnson, the planter, will recover, though wounded in twenty places.

As evidence that American ideas are getting foothold in Italy, a correspondent cites the fact that American rocking chairs are now in high favor, though when first introduced by American families they were looked upon by the natives as something ridiculous.

You never saw such a happy lot of people as we had here yesterday, said a landlady in Indiana to a newly arrived guest; "there were thirteen couples of 'em." "What! thirteen couples just married?" "Oh, no, sir; thirteen couples just divorced."

The principal objection in England to a law compelling all children to attend school is, that if they leave off work for that purpose they will starve. Wages are so low that parents are compelled to rely on the wages of children of tender years for the support of the family.

One thousand skilled German laborers recently arrived in New Orleans on the way to the Teche Country and other parts of Louisiana. They were transported from various parts of Illinois to New Orleans at an expense of twelve dollars each, not including meals, which cost fifty cents a day. The laborers found plenty of work and high wages.

Du Page county, Illinois, is in a state of anarchy. In consequence of a division on the county seat question, feeling runs high, the people of one section threatening the other with mob violence. The excitement is represented as fearful, so that the lives and property of citizens are in jeopardy, and it is feared that before the matter is ended soldiers will have to be called out to preserve order.

The mildness of the winter in Louisiana, so far, has proved a great annovance to hunters and lovers of wild game. But few ducks have been seen or killed, while the smaller fry of the feathered tribe are remarkably scarce. In New Orleans there have been few wild ducks in market this season worth buying, and not more than eight or ten days of weather cold enough to make fires agreeable.

The St. Thomas Treaty.—The failure of the Senate to confirm the treaty for the cession of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States, is exciting invidious comments in Copenhagen, where it is asserted that the ratification of the Alaska treaty was procured under the compulsion of Russia, but the Denmark is insulted because she is weak. Unless a formal request is made to extend the time of the ratification, it is believed that the treaty will be formally and publicly annulled by the King and the Rigsrag, on the ground that the United States failed to fulfill the stipulations.

The Ancients and the Moderns.—In the year 1770 the English Parliament enacted that "Whoever should lead into matrimonial bonds any male subject of his Majesty, by means of rouge or powders, perfumes, essences, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish cotton, iron corsets, crinolines, high-heeled shoes, or false calves, should be prosecuted for sorcery, and the marriage declared null and void." The Parliament of 1770 was very ungallant, to say the least of it. But it is a question whether there is not quite as much necessity in these modern times for such a law as there was in the ancient days.

A gentleman who attended Sainte-Beuve's funeral writes: "Among the distinguished ladies present I observed George Sand rapidly falling into the very yellow leaf; Proudhon's widow, very delicate; and Mme. Ratazzi, who is to be met everywhere. The terrible Raspail was arm-in-arm with his son, a venerable figure, with flowing white locks, reminding one of Douglas Jerrold; Dumas, father and son—the former promising to live 100 years, but the son fitted to occupy the cast-off Carmelite garments of his friend Father Hyacinthe; Dr. Ricord, fat and heavy with the vestige of his last laugh, &c."

We notice in the English papers the report of the trial of a man employed in a warehouse, for stealing one apple. He was duly convicted and mulcted in the sum of five shillings for the offense. The magistrate, in passing sentence, said that this proceeding had become absolutely necessary in defense of the rights of more than one person interested. The property was freight, in charge of common carriers, and if every porter, warehouseman and drayman helped himself, though each only to a single apple, the "shrinkage" was something very considerable. The transporters being liable for the loss, sought a preventive in the arrest of the first man against whom they could clearly prove the theft.

Rich men and great men seem to be cursed through their progeny as frequently now as in the past. A short time ago Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., grandson of the affluent Commodore, offered a check for fifteen thousand dollars, in payment for goods purchased, on a bank in which he had no money, and got the Hon. Horace Greeley to indorse the paper. Mr. Greeley will have to pay the amount, it is said, and will lose it all, as this young sprig of New York aristocracy has contracted debts to the amount of $300,000, and Commodore Vanderbilt says he will not be responsible. Young Vanderbilt has just been bailed out of jail by one of his creditors, who thinks he has lost enough by the misbehavior of the youth, without paying his board in prison.

The Methodist Book Concern.—The Book Committee of this establishment, after a careful investigation lasting over two weeks, has arrived at the following judgment in reference to the alleged losses and frauds connected with the business, to wit: First, that the last exhibit of the agents is a true and reliable statement of the financial responsibility and solvency of the Book Concern. Second, That though the agents have bought paper and other materials through middlemen, yet the concern has not suffered any serious loss by such mode of making purchases. Third, That their has been great mismanagement in the bindery, and that serious losses have occurred therein. Fourth, That the general management of the business, in all matters involving the credit and integrity of the Book Concern, is such as to meet the approval of the committee and command the confidence of the community. The report is signed by the twelve members of the committee.

The London *News*, in noticing the workingmen's houses erected in London through the munificence of the late Mr. Peabody, says: "The first block of buildings erected by Mr. Peabody's money was opened in 1864 in Spitalfields, and since then other blocks have been built in Chelsea, Bermondsey, Islington and Shadwell. They are not intended for habitual paupers, but like Miss Burdett Coutt's dwellings are designed for workingmen and their families, especially for those who have been crowded out of their old homes by the recent metropolitan alterations. 'these buildings,' said a well-informed writer, a short time ago, "occupy 166,931 square feet, and at present there are 680 persons enjoying the benefits of comfortable houses, at a cost ranging from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings per week, according to the class of the appartments; five shillings giving three good rooms, in a house drained, ventilated, with water supplies, and dust regularly removed, with baths and laundries, wringing machines and drying-rooms, and with gass free of cost. Every kitchen is provided with cupboards, an oven and a boiler; and the families being selected upon the principle of excluding all persons of known immoral conduct and intemperate habits, parents are able to enjoy the sight of their children's sports, no longer in the pent-up alleys and dangerous streets, but in ample and airy spaces which form the play grounds." The tenants of these buildings are, with but rare exceptions, remarkable for their decent and orderly conduct.

Some weeks ago the Emperor of Russia, in a fit of hypochondriosis, refused food for three days, and serious apprehensions were felt that his hypochondriosis would pass into insanity. Similar attacks are said to have occurred at various times during the last two years.

Œcumenical.—The exact meaning of this word has recently become the subject of dispute. The general idea prevails that œcumenical simply signifies "general." The word, however, is derived from the Greek noun *oikoumene*, meaning the "inhabited world," which was used by the ancient Hellenes to designate their portion of the earth, as opposed to barbarian lands. Later it became the appellation of the "Roman Empire," and persons who adhere to the primitive meanings of words, and will not admit secondary senses, contend that an œcumenical council cannot now be held. The first councils, it is contended, were meetings of the bishop of the Roman Empire, and were presided over by the reigning emperor or his representative. In the New Testament, "oikoumense" is employed to denote the "Kingdom of Christ, and in this sense may be appropriately applied to a consultation of the entire household of faith.

Nobles Like Other Folks.—They have a very brusque way of criticising public officers in the New Dominion journals, and editors there are evidently no respecters of persons. One of the Canadian newspapers exposes the social life of the august premier of the Colonial Government, Sir John A. McDonald, in a style which indicates that even knighthood and the flowing bowl may exist upon familiar footing, and King Alcohol seems to have rendered this noble auxiliary of Queen Victoria something less than the equal of common folks. At a recent *dejeuner* given in honor of Prince Arthur, the "honorable gentleman at the head of the government" manifested his affections for his primitive Mother Earth more than once, and "went to grass" so fixedly, that the servants had to convey him home, an almost inanimate lump of humanity, as limber as a rag. At another time Sir John was so intoxicated that, "after spilling several glasses of wine over the gentleman seated near him, and staggering to his legs at inopportune moments, to frantically shake his glass, and articulating a feeble hooray, without specifying what the demonstration or the hooray might be intended to signify, he was conveyed to his lodgings in a hack. It is argued that such a man is not fit to be entrusted with the conduct of affairs, although every one believes that when Sir John is sober there is no more able man in the Dominion.

The Japanese in Califolnia.—The agent of the Japanese colony says we may be assured that the colony has planted itself here and means to stay. The balance of the colony he expected soon from Japan. Now, by the last steamer, there arrived thirteen men, women and children. This same steamer brings us one of the most experienced agriculturists of Japan, sent over by Eugene Van Reed, to study what plants could be sent here with profit. He is hunting up rice to make immediate experiments in its cultivation. He brings 4000 chestnut trees and a bushel of seeds of the same tree. This invoice is for sale and distribution. We are not at liberty to say much in advance, but this is sure, that a great many Japanese people, stimulated by letters from the Aidzu colony now here and by other means, have resolved to leave their country, and make their permanent home in California. They are intent upon introducing new agricultural industries and upon becoming citizens of the country. Arrangements are perfected to keep them out of the hands of the land speculators, so that class of people may as well save themselves the trouble of running after them. The Japanese are as intelligent as we are; they are brave, industrious and economical. They have a sort of co-operative principle which maintains the dignity of labor and takes away much of its subservience. They will win universal respect by a sort of heathenish habit they have of minding their own business.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The Income Tax.—From what has been developed within a few days past, it is evident that the question of repeal or modification of the Income Tax will cause excited and prolonged discussion in the approaching session of Congress. The matter is of especial importance to large corporations and individuals of immense income. Certain of these have combined, it is alleged, and formed a party with a large aggregate fund subscribed to use in lobbying the repeal of the Income Tax which expires by limitation next June, and failing in this, to prevent a continuance of that law in a modified form, as is proposed by another party. A few Representatives and Senators have made known their purpose of opposing the continuance of the law in any form, and will demand that it be permitted to drop from the statute-book with the expiration of the limitation already fixed by law. On the other hand, a large number of Congressmen are known to be in favor of modifying the law and continuing it indefinitely. There is a variance of opinion as to the extent of modification, some advocating two or three per cent. instead of five, with the provision that no income less than five thousand dollars shall be taxed. Others argue that three thousand dollars should be the limit. These differences can be readily reconciled, it is argued, and this accomplished, the majority in both branches of Congress is very decidedly in favor of re-enacting the law in a modified form.—*Boston Post.*

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles of goods* manufactured into

MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of ready made clothing in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of

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which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE. AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

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Halfway between Fifth and Sixth Sts. — Bennet & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market St., Philadelphia. and 600 Broadway, New York.

22oct3m

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

MONEY OR NOTE.—All persons indebted to John S. Sproat & Co. for brick, or F. Benedict for lumber, must close their accounts by the 10th of December, or suit will be brought.

19nov3t JOHN S. SPROAT & CO. F. BENEDICT.

MASONRY.—

HARRY DROLLINGER of Hopewell, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute at short notice and in good, and workmanlike style, Brick and Stone laying, furnace building and repairing and all other work in his line, in Bedford and adjoining counties. Parties wishing to secure his service, will address him at Hopewell Bedford county Pa.

8oct1y.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL *CHAMBERLIN'S* LAW BOOK FOR BUSINESS MEN!

Every Farmer, Every Merchant.
Every Mechanic, Every Manufacturer.
Every Business Man, and Every Young Man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address, O. D. CASE & CO, 5nov6t Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa, no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

Miscellaneous.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

In November will be commenced *"Man and Wife,"* a new serial story, splendidly Illustrated, by Wilkie Collins, (Author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone"). New Subscribers will be supplied with Harper's Weekly from the commencement of the Story to the end of 1870 for Four Dollars.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The articles upon public question which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870

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An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra Copy.*

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Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense, for $7 each. A complete Set, Comprising Thirteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII. ready January 1st 1870.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address,

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"A repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

A supplement containing numerous full-sized paterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate.

Harpers Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendor paper, and is published Weekly.

*Critical

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

THE use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will keep the hair from falling out.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—A teacher's institute will be held in Bedford during the holiday week. It is expected there will be a good turn-out, and that the session will prove beneficial to all who attend.

Sixty-five thousand dollars have been expended on the house and grounds of the Hollidaysburg *Seminary*, and the result is one of the most elegant educational establishments in the country.

PATTONVILLE.—A new tannery in the name of the firm Geo. M. Bayer and Bro. and under the supervision of Mr. C. J. Carpenter has been put in operation at Pattonville and thus far proved a perfect success. The leather manufactured at this place has proven satisfactory in every particular. This is a decided improvement and a great accommodation to the people in that section of the county. The people of the Cove are honest, industrious and enterprising and the majority of them sound principled Republicans. We wish some of them would emigrate to this quarter and assist us in our railroad enterprise.

THE American Agriculturist is one of our best Agricultural journals and should find a place in every household. It is edited by practical farmers who understand their business. No humbugs find a place in its columns—in fact it exposes more humbugs than any other journal in the country. The December number is one of the best containing no less than forty six regular articles on various subjects, comprising farm, garden and household, beside nearly fifty shorter or basket articles. Its terms are $1.50 per year in advance, with liberal terms to clubs and valuable premiums to all who wish to lend a helping hand in extending its circulation. The farmer can do no better work for his community than spend a few spare days in the winter in getting up a club for the Agriculturist. Enclose 15 cents for a specimen copy to Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway New York.

DEDICATION.—Messiah's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bedford township, Bedford co., was dedicated on Sabbath morning, Nov. 28. The ministers assisting on the occasion were Rev'ds. A. C. Ehrenfeld, Probst and Benedict. A fitting discourse was delivered by Rev. Ehrenfeld. The church is a fine building, erected on a commanding site, neatly finished, at a net cost of about $5,000, of which $1,300 were raised on the occasion named. Many feared the result of that day, but it proved to be one with which many pleasant recollections will be associated. Notwithstanding the financial pressure, there was but one sentiment, and that was, we have built it and we can pay for it. Never have we seen Christians face duty more faithfully. We were favorably impressed with all the exercises and in particular with the young choir newly organized. They acquitted themselves nobly. They have reared for themselves a monument lasting and eternal.—COM.

THE Cambria Iron Company on the 6th of November purchased 1700 acres of land near and adjoining the town of Hopewell, and known as the Hopewell property, from Messrs. Cracroft, Paul and Christian for $43,000. The same company also purchased about the same time and in the same locality about 13 acres of coal land of L. T. Watson and the Buck tract containing about 220 acres, also coal land from Messrs. Paul and Christian, the three purchases amounting in the aggregate to about $65,000. We understand the company contemplates the erection of a couple furnaces on this property in a short time, perhaps the coming summer. They will draw their coal supply from the above mentioned coal lands by extending a railroad up Sandy Run some three miles. The extraordinary facilities possessed by our county for the manufacturer are just beginning to attract the attention of capitalists. A fair trial will show that they are second to none in the country.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half its price. tf.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

BEHIND TIME.—Why should we be continually behind time? The difference between our clock time here (as regulated by the town-clock) and the time of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad is just fifteen minutes. Our neighbors north of us at Hollidaysburg and Altoona have the same time. Wherever we go from Bedford we are too slow. We do not know if our time is exact meridian time or not, but if everybody around us keeps time fifteen minutes faster, would we not greatly promote our own convenience and facilitate our business transactions by adopting their time? An illustration of the annoyances caused by the present arrangement is found in the case of any one leaving here for the railroad. He thinks he has ample time and drives leisurely to Mt. Dallas, ten minutes ahead of time; he arrives at the station just in time to see the last whiff of smoke from the engine as the train passes out of sight. A delightful predicament certainly. He looks at his watch and finds that the train has started ten minutes ahead of schedule time; but the whole matter is made clear when he is coolly informed that his time is just fifteen minutes too slow. Now this does not actually occur with parties going by the stage, because they are then called for two hours before train time, but to those who are very busy half this time may be saved by going in their own conveyances, and these, unless they bear in mind the difference in time are nearly sure to be too late. Let us have faster time and keep along with the rest of the world.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—"Country bondholder" asks us for information concerning the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, and also as to the value of the shares. The President of the company has given us the following information: The coupons of the first mortgage bonds are being paid punctually when due at the office, while those of the second mortgage will be paid on and after the 1st of November, and punctually when due thereafter. The business is rapidly improving under the present management, and is fast clearing itself from the difficulties in which it was involved some time ago New furnaces are being erected for the manufacture of iron; the tonnage is increasing largely; the section through which the road runs is rapidly improving, and the prospects altogether are very flattering. The value of the shares is nominal, as there are none in the market for sale.—*Press.*

The present and increasing prosperity of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad is no doubt largely promoted by the present good management of its President, B. Andrews Knight, but its most promising prospective source of prosperity is in the development of the mining interests on the line of the road, and its extension to the ore regions of Bedford and beyond. The recent development of rich and almost inexhaustible beds of iron ore in this vicinity present great inducements for the extension of the road. We know of nothing that would contribute more to the permanent prosperity of this road. It would at once develop large manufacturing interests and greatly increase both freights and travel over the whole length of the road. We trust the President and Directors will give this subject their early attention.

FIRE IN HOLLIDAYSBURG.—On Friday morning last, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building on the corner of Allegheny and Montgomery streets, Hollidaysburg. The building was known as Moore's old store, and at the time of the fire was occupied by Mr. Angus Condron as a general variety store. Mr. Condron succeeded in saving the larger part of his stock, losing probably a thousand dollars worth of boots and shoes. The fire was discovered and the alarm promptly given, but owing to defective fire apparatus and a scarcity of water, the building could not be saved. The roof of a large brick building adjoining, belonging to the estate of the late Judge Rea, took fire and was burned off, but by the strenuous efforts of the citizens, who formed lines and carried buckets, the building was saved from total destruction. As there had been no fire in the store during Thanksgiving day, the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The buildings were partially insured, as was also Mr. Condron's stock of goods.—*Altoona Tribune.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY'S NEW SHOPS.—The company are rapidly pushing to completion their new shops in the north-east portion of the city, in what was formerly known as Logan township. The Round House, when finished, will be *thirteen hundred and forty feet* in diameter, with *eighty tracks*; it is open centre, with turn table. It will be used as a freight car shop. The maintenance of way shops are two in number; one building two stories, and one, one story for carpenter and blacksmith shops, with engine room attached. The foundations for four more large sheps are about finished. We are told they expect to occupy the freight and maintenance of way shops about February or the first of March. The building of these shops has given employment to a large number of bricklayers, masons, carpenters and laborers, throughout the summer. Scarcely one year ago, we remember seeing this same ground under culture, and by the erecting of these shops, our city, in two or three years will have spread nearly two miles longer. The land on both sides of the railroad, has been laid out in city lots, and are now selling rapidly, at high prices.—*Altoona Vindicator.*

"WHERE is Drake S. T. 1860 X?" We have heard this question asked many times, and for all we knew for a year past he might be dead. Recently, in New York, we called at his Laborator in Liberty St., and there found this gentleman barricaded behind a tremendous pile of boxes, distributing funds to a Sunday School Committee. Our business was to secure advertisements. He said: "My dear sir, what is the use of advertising the Fluxuion Bitters? They sell better now than when I advertised at such enormous expenses, and now I have not made a contract for a year. I have all this amount to give to the poor. To satisfy the Press, however, who have always been my friends, I think I will give you a little something to do again, for I have improved the Bitters greatly, and it may be well to have you let the people know it." And so he ran on in a happy, cordial appreciative manner, showing the wonders of his place and the cords of certificates. Everything is on a magnificent scale, and is done with neatness and promptness. While there we saw at least forty orders come in for these celbrated Bitters. Cases were being shipped to the four corners of the world. Drake is not dead, nor his Bitters either.—*Exchange paper.*

OPENING OF A NEW BANK.—Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., of Altoona on Tuesday last opened a Banking house for loans and deposits in the office recently occupied by O. E. Shannon's Bank. The firm of Lloyd & Co., is one of the best known and most substantial in the State and will at once command the confidence of the business community. Mr. Geo. F. Huff who is in charge of the bank is an experienced banker and has been prominently noticed and recommended as a candidate for State Treasurer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Durborrow and Lutz, either by book account or note, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at once, as the books must be closed.
JOHN LUTZ.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

THE Universal cry, "What shall I buy for Holiday Presents" can be answered best by Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer St., Boston, who have an immense variety of Holiday and useful articles, such as all kinds of Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco and Gilt and Velvet bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Jewelry imitations of the latest styles of solid gold, which cannot be distinguished from the real, &c., &c., and hundreds of the latest and most entertaining Books. Their stock contains almost everything necessary to supply the wants and gratify the tastes of everybody, and they claim that their superior facilities for buying these goods enables them to sell at very much under the regular prices paid for such articles. They want Agents everywhere, to whom they offer most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertiesment in another column.
Dec.3:1m.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR ALL,—can be found at Parker & Co.'s, 98 & 100 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. To enable every person to provide themselves with handsome and useful Holiday Presents, from now until the 20th of January, 1870, these gentlemen will issue large eight-paged Catalogues of all the newest and best novelties in such goods as Fancy Boxes, Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco, Gilt and Velvet Bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery of all descriptions, the latest styles of Jewelry in Gold, Cornelian, Jet, Shell, Etruscan, Carbuncle and Hair, Dry Goods, &c., &c., &c., and Hundreds of the latest and best published Books. They are giving One Hundred Tickets to *every one* who will become their Agent, without charging them 10 cts. each as heretofore. Read the change in their Advertisement in another column, and send for Catalogue.

AND he did wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues. And there came unto him Judith, from the seaport of New Bedford, who had been sick for many years; and after some days her pains were gone. She slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food. And Asa, from those which are called Quakers, in the great city of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying: O, Doctor! accept thou this money, which is called greenbacks, and hath the picture of Abraham, thy friend, on one end. For verily I was weak, exhausted and despondent; I ate but little, and suffered many pains, and thy PLANTATION BITTERS gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth. And upon such as are afflicted with liver complaint, with sour stomachs, with general debility and dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

THE LIVER.—Its office is to separate impurities from the life current, the blood, and to secrete bile. How apparent the necessity for health's sake is the proper performance of its functions. If diseased, it cannot purify the blood, which, it sent to the lungs, brain and every part of the system, in a morbid condition, will produce jaundice, insanity, consumption, etc., etc.; and by withholding the stimulus from the intestines, produces dyspepsia, piles and many other disorders. Delicate females and weak children are made strong by the use of the Constitution Bitters. In fact, they are a family medicine; they can be given to the child of three months old, the indisposed female, or a person of three score and ten.

WHO that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both? Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies:—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague and burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all?—*Bangor Times.*

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United Sates and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized word.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

The fall in the premium on gold has a more depressing effect on all departments, and the transactions are remarkably small.

There is a steady inquiry for cloverseed, and further sales of 350 bushels good and prime quality at $7 87½a8; 300 bushels timothy sold at $3 50. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 35 per bushel.

The flour market continues very flat, but prices have undergone no quotable change. About 600 barrels were disposed of at $5a5 25 for superfine; $5 37½a5 62½ for extras; $5 75a6 37½ for northwestern extra family; $5 75a6 50 for Pennsylvania do do; $6a6 50 for Indiana and Ohio do do, and $6 75a7 50 for fancy. Rye flour is steady at $5 75. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

The wheat market is almost at a stand, buyers and sellers being apart in their views; sales of 1,500 bushels red at 1 30a1 35, and 1,000 bushels Maryland white at 1 55; 2,000 bushels western on secret terms. Rye is strong at $1 06a1 10. Corn is very quiet; sales of old yellow at $1 08a1 11, and 5,500 bushels new at 92a95c. Oats are steady at 60a62c.

Whisky is fair; sales of 120 barrels western wood bound at 1 08a1 10.

Books and Periodicals.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for October, has been on our table several days. Its first article, The Genesis of Language by John Fiske is a learned investigation of the principles of derivation in language. George P. Fisbe in an appreciative article discusses The Writings of Mr. Rowland G. Hazard. Indian Migrations is the subject of an essay by Lewis H. Morgan in which a good deal of speculation is indulged in without any definite result; but as he promises another paper on the same subject it may yet result in something valuable to the ethnologist. Henry Brooks Adams contributes another paper on Civil Service Reform, in which though strongly advocating Reform, he expresses grave doubts as to the ability of Congress to accomplish it. He finally suggests that the work is more likely to succeed if entered upon gradually, beginning with competitive examinations under the direction of the President and a recommendation from Congress to the executive of a return to the early practice of the government. We are far from sanguine in the expectation that the change can be effected gradually as it would enable the whole horde of place seekers to concentrate their efforts upon whatever point might be chosen for inaugurating the work. We have more faith in something so sweeping in its character as to leave neither standing room nor foot-hold for the army of office seekers. In The Coast of Egypt and the Suez Canal Henry Mitchell contributes a large amount of accurate and interesing information of a most seasonable character. His facts are gathered from personal and privileged observation and are consequently exact and reliable. The volume closes with Paraguay and the Present War, by S. G. Bulfinch. The Critical Notices are Muller's Chips from a German Workshop, Bushnell's Women's Suffrage, Mill's Subjection of Women, Fredrick Ruckert and his works, Kirk's History of Charles the Bold, Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea and others. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. Terms $6.00 per year.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for 1870. The publishers of this favorite lady's magazine have issued a Prospectus for 1870 that is full of promised excellencies and attractions; and as they have always kept their word, their readers may count on a rich dispensation of good things during the coming year. Among the original papers to be given, we notice, Marvels of the Insect World, accompanied by ten splendid full page illustrations; Gardening for the Ladies; A New American Society Novel; A Series of Powerfully Written Stories and Domestic Novelets; A Series of Temperance Tales for the Times; A Series of Strongly Written Articles on Woman's Work and Woman's Wages; A New Cookery Book, &c., &c., &c. In the departments of Fashion and Illustration, the Home Magazine will continue to maintain its superior artistic excellence and beauty. The publishers offer rare inducements in the way of Premiums for Subscribers, such as Silver Ware, Sewing Machines, Cabinet Organs, Books, &c. Terms: $2.00 a year, with a large reduction for clubs. Specimen number, 15 cents. Address T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—This first of English magazines for November is on our table with its usual variety of the best English literary productions. It contains Earl's Dene.—Part 1. The Jewish Reformation and the Talmud. Two papers from the inimitable O'dowd, being Dr. Cumming and the Council and the Claims of the Fenians. The Land Question of Ireland. John.—Part 1. Saint-Eloy-sur-les-Dunes. The Faroese Saga and Scotland in Parliament: The Poor Law Inquiry. Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company 140 Fulton street New York, who also publish the London Quarterly, Westminster Review, North British Review and Edinburgh Review. The four Reviews and Blackwood are furnished for fifteen dollars per year.

GOOD HEALTH for December contains. Healthfulness of Cast-iron Stoves; Influenza; Cells and Their Life; Artificial Eyes, Animal Parasites of the Human Skin; Steaks or Chops; First Help in Accidents; The Elixer of Life; Tricks of Trade; Tobacco; Opium; Mental Excitement &c.; Christmas Eve; Home and Cast-away; Christmas Bells; Literary Notices; The American Aloe Smokers; Food of Infants and Children; Poisoned Beer, &c. Published by Alexander Moore, 21 Franklin St. Boston.

OBITUARY.

Died in Nunda New York, Oct. 27 at the residence of her Uncle, Henry Chalker, Esq., Miss SUSIE A. METZGAR, of Bedford, Pa. A member of the Senior Class of the Nunda Academy, aged 19 years.

She had been carefully trained by a pious mother, and possessed as we trust, Christian Hope and Faith and she hesitated not to leave all that was dear to her on earth and cross the Dark River of Death—trusting in a Saviour's love.

Her remains were taken to Saybrook, Conn., for interment among her ancestors by her Uncle Henry Chalker, Esq.,—her only relative in the State, with whom she was residing while completing her course of study at the Academy.

She was born in Saybrook Conn. Her father was a German. Possessing extensive acquaintance and great influence, he held responsible places of public trust, both Legislative and Judicial. He died a few years since.

Two daughters were the only children. One had died before her father, and her remains had been placed beside her grand parents in Saybrook, Conn.

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

DON'T forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening the 24th, in Philadelphia, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, Miss F. M. HALEY, of Boston, to Mr. H. W. FISHER, of Bedford.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. V. B. TATE has enlarged her residence on Juliana street for the purpose of taking boarders—weekly or yearly. 3dec4t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between John W. Rohm and W. W. Shuck, under the firm name of Rohm & Shuck is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled and the business continued by W. W. Shuck.
J. W. ROHM.
Nov. 29, 1869:3t W. W. SHUCK.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 29th day of December, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

A tract of land in East Providence township, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres and allowance, adjoining lands of D. A. T. Black, George Megraw, Tobias Peterson and others, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log frame house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, and more particularly described by notes and bonds in deed of record recorded in record book A M, page 82.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M. and Hannah S. Van Horn.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec 2 1869

New Advertisements.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, Greeting:

Whereas, Jacob Dull and John Reininger, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Dull, Sr., late of Napier township, dec'd, respectfully represent that Jacob Dull, Sr., late of Napier township, dec'd, on the 9th day of November A. D. 1867, in the county aforesaid, and sometime prior to his decease, to wit, on the 8th day of September, 1864, made his last Will and Testament, wherein and whereby he gave, devised and bequeathed, after the payment of his debts and specific legacies, *inter alia*, as follows: "And my son Jacob Dull to have the farm I now live on for two years after my death, free of rent, and after the two years after my death, then the farm is to be 'prised by five good free-holders, and if my son Jacob can make arrangements to pay for the place, he is to have it at the 'praisement, and if my son Jacob do not take the farm, then my executors is to sell the same to the best advantage and make a deed for the same as I could do myself if living." And the petitioners further state that the names and residences of the heirs and parties interested in said real estate are as follows:

Widow, Maria Dull. 1st. Maria, wife of Henry Corley. 2d. George, deceased, leaving four children, to wit, Martin, John, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Lee, and George. 3d. Jacob Dull. 4th. Elizabeth, wife of Benj. Housel, now deceased, leaving issue, Solomon Housel, residing in Somerset co., Pa., Martin Housel, residing in the State of Iowa, Abraham Housel, deceased, leaving Justice Housel, a minor, residing in Indiana county, Penn'a., Sarah Housel, wife of Peter Miller. 5th. Solomon Dull, residing in Indiana co., Penn'a. 6th. Abel Dull, residing in Indiana co., Pa., all the others residing in Bedford co., Penn, and praying the Court to appoint suitable persons to appraise said real estate.

Wherefore, on motion of Att'y Kerr, the Court appoint William Rock, Sr., Henry Egolf, John Kemery, B. F. Williams, and Geo. W. Williams, freeholders of the said county, to make said appraisement, and do award an inquest to the said Sheriff for the purpose of having said appraisement made, who is hereby directed, authorized and empowered to take said free holders to the premises aforesaid, and in the presence of all parties interested or their representatives, they having been severally warned according to law, having respect to the true value of said real estate, appraise the same and make report of their proceedings therein according to law.
BY THE COURT.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Jacob Dull, Sr. dec'd:

By virtue of the above writ I will proceed to hold said Inquisition, on the above described premises, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of December, 1869 when and where you may attend if you see proper.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1869.
3dec O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price $1.00.

3decly B. F. HARRY, *Agent.*

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

THE BEDFORD HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber now offers this well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
26novtf Bedford Pa.

SECOND AND LAST NOTICE!

We have extended our notice till the 15th of December, after which time the Books of GEO. BLYMYER, GEO. GLYMYER & SON, and B. M. BLYMYER & CO. will be placed in the hands of Esq. NICODEMUS for settlement, without respect to persons.
26nov3t

VINEGAR.—
How made in 10 hours without drugs. For Circulars, Address, L. SAGE, Vinegar works, Cromwell, Conn. 26nov8w

AGENTS WANTED FOR BEFORE THE FOOT-LIGHTS and BEHIND the SCENES, by Olive Logan. A high-toned, rapid selling book. A complete expose of the show-world. 650 pages; 60 engravings. Prospectus and Sample free to Agents. PARMELEE & CO.,
26nov8w Philadelphia, or Middletown, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED.—Newest and greatest invention out—the New Self-adjusting Guides, for cutting perfect fitting Pants, Roundabouts and Ladies' Dresses. Indispensible in every house-hold. Address RAMSEY & SCOTT, Pittsburg, Pa. 26nov4w

FARMERS HELPER
SHOWS HOW to DOUBLE THE PROFITS OF THE FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make $100 PER MONTH in Winter. 1000 copies will be mailed free to farmers. Send name and address to
ZEIGLER, McMURDY & CO.,
26nov4w Springfield Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for our Great Household Work,
OUR HOME PHYSICIAN!

A New Handy-Book of Family Medicine. By Dr. BEARD, of the University of the City of New York, assisted by medical professors in the various departments. Three years devoted to its preparation. Quackery and humbuggery exposed. Professors in our leading medical colleges testify that it is the best family doctor book ever written. Outfit and sample free to agents.
A. H. HUBBARD, 460 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 26nov4w

$30 HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES: $30

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point a toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted.
All machines guaranteed.
STRAW & MORTON Gen'l. Agents,
No. 26, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE—
By order of the court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, notice is hereby given to Rebecca, wife of Harman Lepley, residing in Knox County, Ohio; and Henry Albright, residing in Clay County, Indiana; children of Christian Albright, late of Londonderry twp., Bedford county, Penn'a., dec'd., that Jeremiah C. Black, Frederick D. Beegle, Benjamin R. Henderson, George W. Williams and Gideon P. Trout, have been appointed by the said court, viewers, to determine the quantity, quality and value of the lands in Londonderry twp., belonging to the said parties as heirs at law of the said Christian Albright, to be taken and occupied by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road Company, and that the said viewers will meet to attend to the duties of their appointment, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of December, 1869.
W. M. HALL,
26nov2t Attorney for P. & C. R. R. Co.

LATEST STYLE
WINTER GOODS.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLNERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m

New Advertisements.

TO CASH BUYERS!

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving their usual extensive and well assorted

STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE

WINTER GOODS,

And are now offering

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

TO

CASH BUYERS!

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH

and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be had in CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

and get posted on the

CASH PRICES

before you buy

IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869.3m

TO CASH BUYERS!

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.
On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	ARR10.10	ARR4.20	
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12	
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55	
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48	
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32	
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16	
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09	
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55	
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51	
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26	
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08	
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00	
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40	
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20	
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05	
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00	
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25	
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10	
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May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

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THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is now publishing a series of Letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. PRIME, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan China, India, Egypt, &c.: together with various other correspondence, all the News, Religious and Secular, and a great variety of the best Reading, Original and Selected.

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P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages—Printed in English and German. 33 Elegant Full Page Engravings. It embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer, and Showman. No book published so acceptable to classes. Every one wants it. Agents average from 50 to 100 subscribers a week. We offer extra inducements. Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.
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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who

Farm, Garden & Household.

"A STICH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

Repairing any tool in time will more than save nine times the work, because a timely bracing or fastening will often save the shaking and jarring loose of the whole structure; and the stopping of a gap, or, better still, the repairing of a weak place in a fence before it becomes a gap, will not only save nine times the labor and material, but prevent the stock from becoming "breach." A stich in time would be an infinite saving in keeping up the fertility of the soil. A man owns a farm with virgin soil, similar to the praries of the West or the Blue grass district in the Southwest; when he plows any portion of it and has obtained some prodigious crops, the virtue is lessened, as the yield becomes less; then, if he is a sensible person, he will see that there is need of a stitch, and, having husbanded his resources, he will apply some farm manure. If a stock farmer feeds the dam right, nature sets him the example of a fine, glossy-skinned and plump, gambolling offspring; and when he weans the prosperous progeny, should the gambols cease and the frame lose the rounded form or pleasing appearance, he will know that a stitch is needed in time to recover this lost ground, and if he is a man of intelligence, he will give such food and attention as will put the poor little animal into the right condition, and whoever cannot see when these stitches are necessary, or, better, cannot prevent the need of the preliminary stitch, is not fit for the business of a stock-raiser. Yet how many of the owners of the best land for farming purposes not only never think of a stitch in time, but go on wasting and literally throwing away every means of renovating the soil in a timely way, till their naturally good land is completely exhausted of every valuable constituent! How many go many miles in one direction and then in another to purchase fine, pure bred stock, get it home with great care, and then, from carelessness or penuriousness, fail to follow the teachings of nature, and neglecting the warnings visible to the commonest mind, give no stitch in time—which results in a degenerate race of animals, which, from the evils of one year's management, will take nine years to recover, and in fact in this application it is worse, for animals stinted will never thoroughly overcome the effect.

POSITION IN SLEEPING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep let the body take its own position.

If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is decided; and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending dangers, and the desperate efforts to get rid of them, arouse us, and send on the stagnant blood; and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration, or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the presipice,—when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said, when they are found lifeless in the morning, that "they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often, it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last is a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhœa, or cholera, or billious cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is probably traceable to a very late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising a day of comfort.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

HOW TO UNHITCH A TEAM.

There is always a right way to do everything, and the right way to unhitch a team is that which is the quickest and safest. We have often noticed farm boys, and not only farm boys but men, disconnect a team from a wagon in a very unsafe manner; something as follows: The driver springs from the wagon goes to the sides of the horses, puts up the lines, unbuckles them at the bits, lets down the neck-yoke, unhitches the tugs and leads the horses away disconnected.

Now this mode is very common, and very risky. Let us notice why. In the first place, as soon as the lines are put up you have lost your means of control, as soon as the pole is down your horses are in peril. Supposing they should take fright, which is common to the most quiet animals, the result of a team running with only the tugs hitched can be imagined. We have cases in mind where horses have sped away with maddened fury in exactly this condition, the pole ploughing the ground, and at every plunge of the frenzied animals, the wagon striking on their heels, frightening them to desperation. Now the right way, or a good way at least, is to keep the lines in hand or where they can be reached until the tugs are all unhitched, then your team is free from the wagon unless a stationary neck-yoke is used, next go directly in front of the horses and let down the neck-yoke; and after this separate them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—An exchange says: "In these days when diseases of the throat prevail, and particularly a dry hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves but to those with whom we are brought into business contact, those thus afflicted may be benefitted by trying the following remedy. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning noon and night. We dissolved a large tablespoon of common salt in about half a tumblerful of cold water, and with this we gargled the throat most effectually, just before meal time. The result has been that during the winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds to which as far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute it entirely to the salt gargle, and do most cordially recommend it to those of our readers who are subject to diseases of the throat."

AN experienced orchardist says that apple trees two years old are better for setting out than those of a more advanced age, and will produce fruit as soon after being transplanted, all other things being equal, as trees four or five years old.

THE occasional use of onions mixed and fed to poultry with their other feed, is said to be one of the surest ways of keeping a yard of poultry in health.

Humorous.

When do literary ladies change color? When they are so deeply read that they become blue.

A backward spring is produced by presenting a red hot poker to a man's nose.

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

Has it been noticed that ladies who like long trains are partial to the outskirts?

Boafers, as a class, are no fools. They are always an owing set of fellows.

If a redbreast comes into your fruit garden, does he come there a robbin?

Why are the clouds like coachmen?—Because they hold the rains.

It is true of many men that their memory is nothing but a row of hooks to hang up grudges on.

What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

Why is a married man like a candle? Because he sometimes goes out at night when he ought not to.

An Irishman said he did not come to this country for want. He had abundance of that in his own country.

Marrying and settling down is now called co-operative house keeping.

No man will ever be able to build a house by carrying bricks in his hat.

A young lady being asked why the noun bachelor is singular, replied, "because it's very singular they don't get married."

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Because it is the scenter.

When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

Among the various stations in life the least desirable of all is the police station.

What debt is that for which you can not be sued? The debt of nature.

The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a pretty face.

Men of poblest disposition think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

The three essentials for happiness—something to do, something to love, and something to live for.

Who is the laziest man? The furniture man; he keeps chairs and lounges about all the time.

LET a young woman take the degrees of A. B.—that is a bride—and she may hope in due time to be entitled to that of A. M.

AN Iowa paper says: "It is all a mistake about Henry Clay Dean being a vain man. Soft soap has the least effect on him of any man we ever saw."

A LAZY fellow once declared in a public company that he could not find bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I am obliged to work for it."

DOUGLAS JERROLD having been invited to a large dinner party at the house of his friend, Mr. Pepper, observed upon entering the room, with a cordial shake of the hand, "My dear Mr. Pepper, how delighted you must be to see so many devoted friends mustered."

"SHALL I cut this loin of mutton saddle-wise?" said a gentleman. "No," said one of his guests, "cut it bridlewise, for then I may chance to get a bit in my mouth."

A LADY having bought sausages of a couple of boys, overheard them disputing about the money.

"Give me half," says one.

"No, I won't," says the other.

"Now, that ain't fair, you know 'taint, Joe, for half the pup was mine."

NEW ORLEANS relates a case of absentmindedness. A gentleman writing at his breakfast table dipped his pen in the coffee and continued his letter. Noticing his mistake, he put a large lump of sugar in the ink and then, finding his second blunder, poured the contents of the inkstand into the coffee-cup to set it right.

"CAN you tell me,"—asked a pompous school-committee-man of a modest little girl,—"why Nature did not make asparagus grow with each end equally succulent?" "Because, if it had, it would have been impossible for man to hold it in his fingers," was the satisfactory reply.

A LADY who had boasted highly at a dinner party of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him thus:

"Charlie, my dear, wont you have some beans?"

"No," was the ill-mannered reply of the petulent cherub.

"No!" exclaimed the astonished mother. "No what?"

"No beans," said the child.

AN Hibernian officer, being once in company with several who belonged to the same corps, one of them, in a laugh, said he would lay a dozen of claret that the Irishman made a bull before the evening was over.

"Done," said Terence. The wager was laid, and by way of puzzling him, he was asked how many bulls there were in that town.

"Five," said he.

"How do you make them out?" said the other.

"Faith," said he, "there is the Black Bull in the market-place, and the Red Bull over the way; then there is the Pied Bull just by the bridge, and the White bull at the corner."

"They are but four," said the other.

"Why arrah," said he, "there is the Dun Cow in the Butcher-row."

"That's a bull," said the other.

"Be jabers," said he, "then I have won my wager, for you have made the *bull* and not me."

WANTED THEM SORTED AGAIN.—The following story from the *Abend-Zeitung*, the German evening paper of Chicago, deserves translation. It says:

"It was a small but merry company that met last evening at our friend Kenkel's, under the Sherman House. Bottle followed bottle in rapid succession, and the 'tone' of the imbibers was the most exalted. But finally came a reaction, a drowsiness overtook the majority, and all but four departed. This quartette had 'fit' so nobly that the field was literally strewn with their bodies, and aid was required to get them home. Accordingly the proprietor called a carriage from the stand opposite the way, and with difficulty deposited a customer in each corner. He then turned to the driver and instructed him as follows:

"'Dis one on de left corner drive to No. — West Randolph street. Dis one in the right corner you must take to the marble front on Union street, near the Baptist church. You must take him up de stairs and tell his wife not to fight mit him. Dat leetle feller in de back seat take to Milwaukee avenue, by Schultze's next the Odd Fellow's Hall, and de odder one lives by Linkum Park.'

"The driver, with an 'all right,' slammed the door of the carriage, mounted his seat and was off.

Mr. Kenkel and his 'Joe' set things to rights in the place, and in about twenty minutes were ready to close the saloon, when the identical carriage again halted before the door.

"'What's the matter?' inquired the proprietor.

"'I have met with a sad mishap,' said the driver. 'In passing sharply round a corner the jolt of the vehicle threw them all into a heap. I have been trying to right them, but can't tell which from 'tother. Won't you please sort them again?"

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 *miles*

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds thereafter up to 100 cts in U.S. Bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 *net, while the Loan is merely*

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fr. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N.Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No 12 Pine Street, N. Y.
6aug3m

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

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BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

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Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.
JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.
JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.
AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 3, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 15, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefited by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES. BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL.
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL.
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.
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Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
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B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

WILL INTRODUCE THIS SEASON several new patterns of

COOKING,

PARLOR, and

HEATING STOVES,

which they will sell

AT CITY PRICES, FOR CASH!

Our terms will be CASH, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, and at most, only a short credit will be given.

We desire all persons having unsettled accounts with Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., to call and Settle on or before the 1st of October, as after that time the books will be left with H. NICODEMUS for settlement.

16sep3m B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND STRENGTHENING BITTERS IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

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COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

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5nov3t

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THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

SUPPLEMENT.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1869.

At one o'clock and six minutes a joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Thurman, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Schenck, Dawes and Woodward, on the part of the House, waited upon the President to know if he had anything to communicate to the Houses of Congress.

In response the President sent the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—Gentlemen: In coming before you for the first time as chief magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home and are without entangling alliances abroad to forebode trouble. With a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred million of people, and abounding in every variety of useful minerals, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches and suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a population of 40,000,000 of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions, closing to none the avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of the pulpit and press and schools; with a revenue flowing into the national treasury beyond the requirements of government; happily, order is being rapidly restored within our own borders. Manufactures hitherto unknown within our country are springing up in all directions, professing a degree of national independence unequalled by that of any other power. These blessings, and countless others, are submitted to your care and mine, more for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our consciences.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathy and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven states of the Union were, four years ago, left without legal state governments. A national debt had been contracted; American commerce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalists and placed where all labor rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborer. The work of restoring state governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt, has received ample attention from Congress. Although your efforts have not met with the success, in all particulars, that might have been desired, yet on the whole they have been more successful than could have been reasonably anticipated.

Seven States which had passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth Georgia, held an election at which she ratified her constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State legislature and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed and the legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified—as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State—they unseated the colored members of the legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstance I would submit to you whether it would not be well, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each to take the oath presented by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment.

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part, where they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

The means provided for paying the interest on the public debt, with all other expenses of the government, are more than ample.

The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session.

At the March term, Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the executive to order elections in the State of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to submit to them the constitutions which had previously been in convention formed, and submit the constitutions, either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called in Virginia. The election took place on the 6th of July, 1869. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected have been installed, the Legislature met and did all required by this resolution, and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that the Senators and Representatives be promptly admitted to their seats—that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of states. Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November, 1869, and to last two days in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the acts of the legislatures of these states, when they meet, will be such as to meet your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of government to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts, the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, goldt is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in the value of currency. The methods to secure the former of these results are as numerous as are the speculations on political economy. To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is to authorize the treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold.

The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in less than ten years; but it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio, but the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done without the violation of contract. The public debt is represented in great part by bonds, having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and five per cent. respectively. It is optional with the government to pay these bonds at any period after the expiration of the least time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken, and is rapidly approaching when all may be.

It is believed that all which are now due, may be replaced by those bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one-half per cent., and as rapidly as the remainder become due, that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of the three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holder of the bond. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also simultaneously with this, the propriety of the redeeming of our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold, from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the government pays upon its bonds.

The subject of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in a four or four and a half per cent. loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus after funding justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, it may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws regulating this subject. I recommend the postponement of it for the present.

I also suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but a reduced rate, say three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years. By the funding of the national debt, as here suggested, I feel safe in saying that taxes and the revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced, from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869, to be $370,943,737, and the expenditures, including interest, bounties, &c., to be $321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the government, and will no doubt show a much larger decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the treasury, beyond expectations, have exceeded the amounts necessary to place the credit of the sinking fund as provided by law. To lock up the surplus in the treasury and withhold it from circulation would lead to such a contraction of the currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the treasury in the purchase of government bonds, thus reducing the interest bearing debt of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the treasury amount to about seventy-five million dollars, including those belonging to the sinking fund, and I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue, for the increase of salary to a certain class of officials, and the substitution of increased National bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties and forfeitures to officers of the government or to informers.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government. It falls but little, if any, short of a cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask, therefore, for such legislation as in your judgment will place the office on a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly.

As the United States is the first of all nations, so, too, the people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government. But while sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part without an invitation. In the quarrels between different nations, or between governments and their subjects, our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these questions.

For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle, that they manifested throughout the previous struggle between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter. But the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers, members of the family of nations. The dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers.

The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proffered their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain, on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous to the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task—made so from the suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith towards us by other nations.

On the 26th of March last the United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and two passengers were taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish government as soon as sufficient information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty and the Spanish government assured the United States that the captain in making the capture had acted without orders, that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of the brig, Mary Lowell, at one of the Bahama islands, by Spanish authorities, is now the subject of correspondence between this government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The captain general of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the captain general issued a new proclamation limiting the right of search to vessels of the United States, so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn.

I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercia and otherwise.

As the subject of an oceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the isthmus of Darien is one in which commerce is greatly interested, instructions have been given to our minister to the republic of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by the government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking and a charter for the right of way to private enterprise for such a work, if the survey proves to be practicable.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to appoint a commissioner and a secretary to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the past and future expenses of the committee.

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and the South American republics with which she is at warf having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chili, a congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter.

A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which, it is alleged, conflicts with vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration.

The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing, in and near New York, thirty gunboats which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force of Cuba, so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian government, to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace, on a mere executive order, the matter has been referred to the courts to decide.

The conduct of the war between the Allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representatives from there.

Towards the close of the last administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the senate to its ratification. The time and circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this government, as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports and other obstructions to domestic industry and production, in its effects upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and toansfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war and the increased cost both in treasure and in the lives of its suppressors, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope, and inadequate in its provisions, would not have produced the hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I recognized the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public opinion on both sides which I thought not favorable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiation. I accordingly so instructed the minister of the United States in Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by Her Majesty's ministers. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences, and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States has with any foreign nation.

The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent, has not been favorably considered by the administration. The advantages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British Provences, except possibly a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer, almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangements, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable.

The commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound agricultural company upon the United States has terminated its labors. The award of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been made, and all right and titles of the company on the territory of the United States have been extinguished, and deeds for the property of the company have been delivered. An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

The commissioners for determining the northwestern land boundary between the United States and the British possessions, under the treaty of 1856, have completed their labors, and the commission has been dissolved.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British government to abolish the mixed courts created under the treaty of April 7th, 1868, for the suppression of slave traders. The subject is still under negotiation.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British laws, propose to land upon the shores of the United States and operate there a sub-marine cable under a concession from his Majesty the Emperor of the French, of an exclusive right for twensy years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all message conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French government, I caused the French and British legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept, as the basis of their operations, the provisions of that bill or of such other enactments on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also to use their influence to secure from the French government a modification of their concession, so as to permit the landing of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States or any state of the union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States to the landing of the cable, and to the working of it, until the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the company's concession, nor so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States from competition on the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraph cables. Copies of correspondence are herewith furnished.

The unsettled political condition of other countries less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the purpose of being naturalized. Having secured this they return to their native country and reside there without disclosing this change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or honor, which can only be held by citizens of their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when civil discord, after years, perhaps, of quiet, threatens their persons or their property, or when their native State drafts them into military service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently from the United States; they contribute nothing to its resources; they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and they only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed the diplomatic and consular offices of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to imperil the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants.

On the accession of the present administration it was found that the minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, to empower three representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States conventions, identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; as to the quality and quantity of food; as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion, and to protect the females, and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries, for enforcing such regulations by summoning process.

Your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon manilla is not a violation of your treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations.

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity under the encouragement which they now receive, with the improvements in machinery already effected and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor. To a large extent our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a few years. Fortunately, too, manufactures are not confined to a few localities as formerly, and it is to be hoped, will become more and more diffused, making the interest in their success equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad.

The extension of railroads in Europe and the east is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self interest, if not self preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of us and China and Japan should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the administration to cultivate such relations with these nations as to entitle us to their confidence and make it their interest, as well as ours, to establish better commercial relations.

Through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued towards China—largely due to the sagacity and efforts of our own distinguished citizens—the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiators in the new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success.

In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil, under the name of coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission of China be raised to one of first-class.

Upon my assuming the responsibilities of chief magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development. First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations; second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others; third, union of all the states, with equal rights indestructible by any constitutional means. To secure the first of these Congress has taken two essential steps:

First. In declaring, by joint resolution, that the public debt should be paid, principal and interest, in coin; and second, by providing the means for paying. Providing the means, however, could not secure the object desired without a proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject the administration has most earnestly addressed itself, with results, I believe, satisfactory to the country.

There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure an efficient execution of the laws. Sometimes, too (where in a mere party view undesirable political results were likely to follow from any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials), against remonstrances wholly political.

It may be well to mention here the embarrassments possible to arise from leaving on the statute book, the so called tenure of office act, and to earnestly recommend its total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the constitution when providing that appointments by the president should require the consent of the senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office, persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the president. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the government. What faith can an executive have in officials forced upon him, and in those whom he has suspended for reason? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm and most humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective, or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all the more required. The third cannot be obtained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion.

From the foundation of the government to the present the management of the original inhabitants of this continent—the Indians—has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murder and wars. From my own experience upon the frontiers, and in Indian countries, I do not hold either the legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indians, blameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation—they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards—with fair results, so far as tried, and which I hope will be attended ultimately with great success. The society of Friends are well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlements of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects in other sections were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealing. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and throw the burden of selecting of agents upon the society itself. The result has proved most satisfactory. It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For superintendents and Indian agents not on the reservations, officers of the army were selected. The reasons for this were numerous. When Indian agents are sent there or were there, troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the government.

The army officer holds a position for life—the agent one at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians and in the establishment of a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of this life may be spent within the limits of civilized society. The latter has no such personal interest, another reason is an economic one, and still another hold which the government has upon a life officer to secure faithful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country is rapidly bringing civilized settlement into contact with all tribes of Indians.

No matter what ought to be the relation between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is they do not harmonize well, and one or the other must give way in the end. A system which looks to the extinction of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom and engendering in the citizen a disregard for honor, life and the rights of others—dangerous to

society. I see no substitute for such a system except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there as soon as they are fitted for it. They should be induced to take their lands in severalty and set up a territorial government for their own protection. For full details on this subject, I call your special attention to the report of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures for the year ending the 13th of June, 1869, to be $80,644,042,of which $23,382 310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to current army expenses. His estimate of $34,631,031 for the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on. The estimates of bureau officers have been carefully scrutinized and reduced wherever it has been deemed practicable. If, however, the condition of the country should be such by the beginning of the next fiscal year as to admit of a greater concentration of troops, the appropriation asked for will not be expended. The appropriations estimated for river and harbor improvements and for fortifications are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended.

The recommendation of the General of the army that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York. Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, is concurred in.

I also ask your special attention to the recommendation of the General commanding the military division of the Pacific for the sale of the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska territory, and suggests that it either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries from which a revenue should be derived

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the reports of the heads of bureaus, of the commanders of military divisions, and of the districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the report of the general of the army in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered and are submitted for your action.

I, however, call special attention to the recommendation of the chief of ordinance, for the sale of arsenals and lands no longer of use to the government; also to the recommendation of the secretary of war, that the act of the 3d of March, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments on the staff corps of the army, be repealed. The extent of the country to be garrisoned, and the number of military posts to be occupied is the same with a reduced army as with a large one, and the number of staff officers required is more dependant on the latter than the former conditions.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying this, shows the condition of the navy when this administration came into office, and the changes made since. Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission (or render them fit for service if required) as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam whilst cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy and adding greatly to its efficiency.

Looking to our future I recommend a liberal, though not extravagant policy towards this branch of the public service.

The report of the Postmaster General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service and of the financial condition of the Postoffice Department, ending the 30th of June, 1869. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to eighteen millions three hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and ten dollars, and the expenditures to $23,698,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,353,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year amounted to $6 437,992; the increase of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was $2,052,909, and the increase of expenditures was $937,538; the increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by $906,336, and the increased expenditures in 1869 was $2,527,570 less than the increased expenditure in 1868, showing, by comparison, this gratifying feature of improvement, that while the increase of expenditure over the increase of receipts in 1868 was $2,439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1869 was $1,084,374.

Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendation made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services in carrying the mail; for having post route maps executed; for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the special agency service; for the increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for the postal service from twenty-five to thirty per cent., and largely increases the service to be performed. The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows, that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010 407 acres; of this amount 2,899,544 acres were entered under the homestead laws, and the remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement approved to the state as swamp lands and located with warrants and scrip. The cash receipts from all sources were $4,472,886; exceeding those of the preceding year, $284,140.

During the last fiscal year 23,196 names were added to the pension rolls, and 4,376 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close, 187,963. The amount paid to pensioners, including the compensation of disbursing agents, was $28,422,884, an increase of $4,411,903 on that of the previous year. The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilities, result in a great degree from the defeated amendments of the act of July 14, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given an emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates, the next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to the naval pension fund, an appropriation of $30,000,000.

During the year 1869 the Patent Office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were $686,389, being $213,926 more than the expenditures. I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving upon the commissioner of education. If it is the desire of Congress to make the census, which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at its last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census and to report a plan, I desist from saying more.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural bureau for liberal appropriations. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering the bureau are incalculable.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the government in this message. I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years, and within that time the labors of the court have largely increased and the expenses of living have at least doubled during the same time. Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another department of government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive its due consideration.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics of the legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—General Sherman, in his report submitted to Congress to-day, opposes any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty, and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls the president's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment because of this great extent of country; the unsettled character of a large region measured north, south, east and west by thousands of miles; the acts of Indians who inhabit this region, and the growing necessities of affording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interests therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of *quasi* war continues to exist over one-half its extent, and troops therein are exposed to labors, murders, fights and dangers that amount to war. Withdrawing or largely diminishing the troops in Texas, the Indian country, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho or Alaska, as well as in some parts of the southern states, would, he believes, result in a state of things amounting to anarchy.

He refers to the labors and exposures of the officers and men, and hopes that they will receive the assurance to which they are fairly entitled that their labors are appreciated. Officers have been required to do the duties of Indian agents, sheriffs, etc., foreign to their military training, and have done this duty without murmur and with marked intelligence. Never, he says, has he known the army officers so poor, but they hope by the appreciation of the currency their compensation will soon become more satisfactory. Any diminution of their pay would result in the loss of the services of every good officer, to the extreme damage of the army.

General Sherman advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations as prepared by the special board of officers. In referring to army consolidation, he says there are five hundred unattached officers, of whom one hundred and fifty-six are awaiting orders. The number of retired officers is one hundred and seventy-seven. He urges that cavalry and artillery regiments be officered alike in regimental and company organizations, and asks for an extra lieutenant for cavalry companies. He argues that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively on the infantry arm of the service, and recommends that after congress has enacted the necessary laws, the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers, to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization.

General Sherman comments upon what he calls the absurdity of the staff of the army making the reports to the secretary of war. If this is continued, he says, we have the absurdity of the general commanding the army, with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation that will allow the officers of the army to call upon the general for troops instead of the president.

He advocates an increase of pay for the soldiers. He recommends that forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco be completed as soon as possible. He calls attention to the earnest recommendations of General Thomas, that Sea island of Alaska, St. Paul and St. George be sold to the cheapest bidder. He is informed that parties in San Francisco are ready to bid several millions of dollars, which, he says, would go far towards indemnifying the government for this otherwise poor and costly country.

"But, father, you know love makes time fly," said an enthusiastic daughter, who was arguing in favor of a longer bridal trip than usual. "Yes, my dear, I know it does at first; but you will find that in the end time will make love fly."

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

The report of General Belknap, Secretary of War, which was submitted to Congress to-day, opens with a tribute to the memory of General Rawlins.

The Secretary then explains that few recommendations will be made at length, as the duties of the office were assumed but a few days prior to the date of this report—November 20. He, however, refers to the material matters of the reports presented to him. Referring to the report of the General of the Army, he says:

There are twelve departments and three districts, each under the command of a general officer, and the departments are formed into four military divisions, commanded by the four generals next in rank to the General of the Army. The regular army consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, the battalion of engineers, and the corps of cadets. All the regiments are on duty.

The Secretary endorses a recommendation of General Sherman, that legislation be had enacting the rules and articles of war adopted by the board convened in conformity with the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, and approving the new regulations compiled in June, 1868. The Secretary then continues, still referring to General Sherman's report:

He indorses the recommendations of the Adjutant General of the army for the repeal of so much of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1869, as prohibits further appointments or promotions, leaving the organization of the Adjutant General's department as it was fixed by section 10 of the act of July 28, 1866. An increase to the number of Assistant Inspector Generals is recommended. With regard to the Bureau of Military Justice, the Secretary says:

The Judge Advocate General reports the number of records of military courts received, renewed, and registered to be 14,943.

Of the Quartermaster General, the report states that the clerical force of this office has been reduced so low, by late legislation, as to seriously retard the public business; and to provide for the settlement of accounts some increase in the force is necessary. A building capable of accommodating all the bureaus of the War Department, fire-proof and secure, is much needed. Military records of great value are exposed to destruction, and are so scattered as to impede and delay the public business. The monthly rental of buildings and lots occupied by buildings owned by the United States amounted to $4,264 19, being a yearly rental of $50,954 28. The railway companies to which the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department was sold on credit at the end of the war, incurred a debt originally of $7,591,406. Interest has increased this amount to $9,000,000 about one-half of which has been paid but some railroads being in default, and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them. But few vessels have been owned by this department during the year. The railroads of the country having declined to adhere to the war rates of transportation, have been paid during the fiscal year their general tariffs, with a classification of military supplies settled in conference at a convention of general freight agents. There have been paid for water transportation during the year, $1,424,222 82, and for railroad transportation, $2,253,304 30. Of this amount, $933,166 21 was paid to the Pacific railroads, one-half being paid in cash and the other half retained in the treasury to meet the interest on the bonds guaranteed by the United States. During the year 96,000 persons, 3,800 animals, and 62,000 tons of stores have been moved by water, and 60,000 persons, 14,000 animals, and 40,000 tons of stores by railroad; 27,000 tons of stores have been moved by contractors for wagon transportation. The Pacific railroad has occupied some of the principal routes of former wagon transportation, and has saved the government much money in supplying the posts along its line. By arrangements between the departments of War and the Interior, supplies for the Indian service are now transported by the Quartermaster's Department on routes in the Indian Territory, the actual cost under the contract being refunded to the War Department out of the appropriation of $2,000,000 for the pacification of the Indians, granted April 10, 1860. Although the amount of clothing and equipage on hand at the end of the war has been reduced by sales and issues, there still remains a stock valued at over $42,000,000. The general depots have been reduced to four, and at only two of them is there any large collection of material, viz: at the Schuylkill arsenal, on the Delaware, and at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio. The latter is being drawn upon constantly, but it still contains over $14,000,000 worth of war material. There are 72 national cemeteries, and 313 local post or private cemeteries in which soldiers lie buried. The titles of 71 of the national cemeteries have been approved as perfect by the Attorney General; 322 607 interments are reported, of which 171,946 have been identified. The expenditure on this work has been nearly $3,000,000 during the year; 5,855 animals were purchased, and 3,492 were sold. These latter produced the sum of $223,338. Subsistence supplies for the army have been mainly procured in the large market cities of the country. The average cost of the ration at these markets has been about 23c. Efforts to procure salt meats on the Pacific coast for troops stationed there have met with great success, supplies of excellent quality having been obtained at favorable prices. Tobacco, at an average monthly value of $19,000, has been furnished to the troops at cost prices, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been supplied with stores to the value of nearly $250,000, most of which has already been paid for, and the remainder is in progress of refunding at the Treasury. The issues to Indians at various points have amounted to more than $150,000, and at the request of the Interior Department, stores valued at $37,000 were issued to destitute Osages and others, to prevent starvation during the winter. Under an arrangement between the War Department and the Department of the Interior, the Indian Department is being furnished with food for the Indians on several reservation on the Missouri river and in the Indian Territory. The ration so furnished is prescribed or approved by the Interior Department, and its value is to be repaid from appropriations made by section 4 of the act of April 10, 1869. There has been paid $27,021 75 as commutation on rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war. Claims for supplies furnished the army during the war, amounting to $2,899,806 13, have been received, of which $238,033 87 have been allowed, and $2,581,061 13 have been rejected. During the fiscal year 11,907 accounts and returns have been received, from various offices, of which 11,787 have been examined and referred to the Third Auditor for final settlement. A change in the army ration, by extending the variety of articles, and also in the manner of disposing of the savings of soldiers' messes and bakeries would be of advantage. A change in the law is recommended so as to allow officers of the line when acting as assistant commissioners of subsistence $20 per month in addition to their pay, instead of $20 less one ration per day, now allowed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS

have progressed as rapidly as the means appropriated for their execution allowed. The appropriation in April last of $2,000,000 for these works was distributed in accordance with the law so as to subserve the interests of commerce. The survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes has progressed commensurately with the amounts appropriated for conducting it. The Lake Superior survey is drawing to completion. It has developed many new harbors of refuge, and made known dangers to navigation highly important to the commercial interests of the States dependent upon the water line of communication for the transportation of cereals and ores.

Reconnoissances and geographical and geological explorations and surveys have been continued during the year in the territory west of the Mississippi river, and the information thus obtained is supplied to the troops occupying that section of the country. The survey of the Colorado of the West has not for special reasons been resumed. Collateral surveys now in progress may furnish evidence of the necessity of the survey of the upper portions of the river and of the improvement of the lower portion as a line of military supply and of travel and transportation from the mines of Southern Nevada. The geological survey, just completed from Sierra Nevada to the Rocky mountains, is fruitful in valuable results, especially in relation to the mining regions and to the extent of the coal formation. It also furnishes other scientific data of great interest.

Liberty arsenal, Missouri, has been sold during the year, under authority of the act of July 28, 1868, and realized the sum of $8,012 50. The St. Louis arsenal will be sold under the same act as soon as it can be spared, but certain buildings thereat should be reserved from sale and devoted to general army purposes. The sale of the Harpers Ferry armory property will take place on November 30, 1869. The Rome arsenal, the Champlain arsenal, the Mount Vernon arsenal (Alabama), the Appalachicola arsenal and the North Carolina arsenal are recommended to be sold. It is advisable that this should be done, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana, in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas, should be similarly disposed of. A principal arsenal of construction and deposit and a powder depot are recommended to be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the valley of the Mississippi. The sale of some of the present eastern arsenals is suggested as a means to raise funds wherewith to establish the principal arsenal for the Pacific coast. Rock Island is the principal point for the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. Powder depots should be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The army will probably be able to absorb the cadets as fast as they graduate, it being but two-fifths larger than the now authorized number, while the army has more than doubled in the meantime.

Upon the question of raising the standard of admission, he remarks that every addition to the list of preparatory qualifications necessarily restricts the circle from which can be drawn, and that the present list embraces all the attainments that can be obtained by a very large majority of the youth of the country.

Since the standard was raised by law in 1866, the rejections for want of the necessary educational requirements have increased from 15 per cent. to 27 per cent. As a substitute for the other recommendations of the Board, the Inspector proposes schools of application for the several arms, such as exist in Europe and have always been favored by military officers here, and the nucleus for two of which are to be found in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and one of the three engineer depots already established. He gives various reasons for his proposition; principal among them the ready and economical application of facilities already at hand, and the depressing influence upon the cadets of a long residence amid unchanging scenes and unvarying modes of life, study and discipline. The estimates for the support of the academy during the coming fiscal year amount to $332,264 20, of which $212,019 20 is for pay and allowances of instructors and cadets.

The division commanded by Lieutenant General Sheridan embraces the Departments of Dakota, the Platte and the Missouri, commanded respectively by Major General W. S. Hancock, Brevet Major General Augur and Brevet Major General Schofield. These three departments cover a territory of great extent, in which most of the civilized, semi-civilized and wild Indians abide, and include the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Dakota, Montana and the Indian. The administration of these departments has been ably and economically conducted, but the number of troops now on duty in them is deemed insufficient, with the present reduced strength of companies, to meet the wants of the service. Although there have been numerous depredations in this division, the condition of Indian affairs is very much better than last year. The policy of reservations adopted by the Indian Department is, in the judgment of Gen. Sheridan, the only policy that will put an end to Indian murders and depredations. Every effort is made to avoid the necessity of punishing the savages, with the strong hope that they may settle down on their reservations, and adopt a more peaceful and civilized life. The system of supplying the wild bands under the present Indian management is working well. The Indian receives all that the government intends he should, and can have no plea of bad faith to urge as an excuse for a return to his former habits.

The current expenditures of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $233,561 21. The total expenditures of that department, including "war debts" and "refundments," was $708,905 36, and the available balance on hand at the close of the year was $1,792 050 73. The health of the troops has been good. The total number of cases on the sick list during the year was 104,235. The average number constantly on sick list report was 2,367, or about 5-42 per cent. The number of deaths was 548; of discharges for disability, 1,128. The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 161, being an average of one medical officer to 204 men. The number of posts was 239, besides detachments and outposts. There are now two vacancies of surgeons and forty-two of assistant surgeons in the medical corps The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical staff is satisfactory, but that even were all the vacancies in it filled it would still be barely adequate to the demands made upon it.

The Paymaster General presents the following summary exhibit: Balance in the hands of paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1868, $5,981,578 14; received from Treasury during the fiscal year, $36,245,000; received by paymasters from other sources, exclusive of sums transferred among themselves, $238,193 06; total to be accounted for, $42,464,770 20. Accounted for as follows: Disbursements to the regular army, $18,678,250 61; disbursements to military academy, $181,258 78; disbursements to volunteers, back pay and bounties, $19,918,633 43; total disbursements, $38,782,144 82; amount refunded to Treasury, $48,948 37; balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1869, $3,633,677 01; total $42 464,770 20. There remain now in service only sixty regular paymasters authorized by the act for the reorganization of the army passed July 28, 1866.

The disbursements for reconstruction purposes are $2,613,293 16, and the balance in hands of paymasters October 2, 1869, is $110,643 79. The total amount disbursed by the pay department for additional bounties, including those settled by the Second Auditor and paid by the department on treasury certificates from the beginning to the 30th June last, $57,220,150.

Some more buildings are required at Jefferson Barrick, and are recommended to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal.

With reference to the Freedmen's Bureau the Secretary repeats what has already been published in General Howard's report. The expenses of the bureau were met the first year with the proceeds of rents, sales of crops, school taxes and tuition, and sale of "Confederate States" property. The amount received from all these miscellaneous sources was $1,865,615 80, and from appropriations by Congress since July, 1866, $11,084,750, making a total of $12,850,395 80 received from all sources. The expenditures, including the accounts of the "Department of Negro Affairs," from June 1, 1865, to August 31, 1869, have been $11,194,028 10.

The Secretary recommends the reorganization of the West Point Military Academy on an enlarged basis, with an increased number of cadets, to be divided into two classes, one to pursue an ordinary course of military instruction and to be returned to the walks of civil life upon their graduation.

The cost of military reconstruction in the First District (Virginia) for the year ending September 30, 1869, was $146,902 86.

In the Fourth District, the cases of violence offered the regularly constituted authorities were not numerous.

In the Fifth military district, Indian raids during the year have been unusually bold, and it is believed commanded in most instances by white men. Heavy damages to the citizens in live stock and property have resulted, but the loss of life has been small, amounting to about twenty-six persons. The troops in the district could not be used in the protection of the citizens against the Indians on account of their being required to carry out reconstruction.

The number of cases tried by military commission, under section 3 of the act of March, 1867, from October 30, 1868, to September 38, 1869, is 59, of which 21 were convicted and 38 acquitted.

The number of murders and other crimes in Texas, has diminished during the past year.

The report closes with the following statement of appropriations, expenditures and estimates: There was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1869, the sum of $58,239,174 93. The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were, including the Freedmen's Bureau, $56,761,732 16, to which must be added for old war debts paid the sum of $23 882,310 60, making the total expenditures $8,774,042 76. Of the above there was expended for reconstruction purposes $406,519 18. There was appropriated for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $37,538,851 08. The estimated deficiencies are $2,940,000 00. The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1869, is $34,431,031 39. In the foregoing estimate the amounts originally presented by the heads of bureaus have been materially reduced, and any appropriation smaller in amount than that asked for would fail to meet the necessary wants of the departments. The following estimates are submitted separately, and are given for the consideration of Congress, as presented by the Chief of Engineers: For fortifications, $4,196,300; for rivers and harbors, $7,961,900. Total, $12 158,300. As to the fortifications, I urge the appropriations asked for the forts near the larger cities named in the report of the General of the Army, to wit: Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

In the town of S——, Maine, lived some years ago a couple who had got tired of the jars and troubles of wedded life, and mutually resolved to end them. But being rather short of this world's goods, they hardly felt like paying out the money necessary to obtain a divorce. So they went to the old gentleman who joined them in the bonds of matrimony some years before, and desired him to untie the knot. The worthy old squire scratched his head and thought a moment, and told them there was no way but to go to court: "But hold," said he, "I have it. You promised to live together until death should you part. Come out into the yard." Then seizing a cat that sat in the doorway, he directed John to take her by the tail and Jane by the head and pull her apart. Then lifting a sharp axe, he said: "Now death doth you part." The axe fell and the couple were divorced.

TO CURE AND SMOKE BACON.—At this season of the year, all our farmers are preparing to salt their hams and bacon, so we propose to give them a receipt whereby salting and smoking can be done in one simple and short process. Many of our housewives are forced to depend upon their neighbors for conveniences to smoke with. Those of us who own smoke houses know how difficult it is to smoke just right. By this process all trouble is avoided. Take a large sized butter-firkin, cask or barrel, according to the quantity of meat you desire to smoke. Place it over a fire of corn cobs with the corn on. Meat smoked in this way is higher flavored, the corn seeming to produce a better taste than cobs, or wood, or green walnuts. Let the tub smoke from five to six hours. To one hundred pounds of meat take eight pounds of salt, two pounds of coarse brown sugar, or three pints of molasses, and two ounces saltpetre. Rub a little fine salt into the hams and shoulders, then put the meat into the smoked tub, cover it with water, turn in the salt, sugar and saltpetre, cover closely, and set in a cool place where it will not freeze. If a scum rises on the brine turn it off, scald and add a little more salt. If desired to keep through the summer, in the early spring smoke the tub three hours longer, put back the meat and turn on the brine when cold.

In a month after pickling, the hams will be ready for use. They can be kept in the brine all summer, and if a ham is cut, return it to the tub for further use.

Beef and tongues can be kept in the same manner, and there is no danger from insects. In six or seven weeks the beef is packed and smoked enough to dry. This is the surest and most expeditious way of salting and smoking pork and beef, and if once tried will always be adopted.

DISTANCES AT ORCHARDS.—Much discussion has taken place in relation to the proper distances apart to set apple trees in orchards. Many western farmers prefer placing them near together as a protection from cold winds, and fifteen and twenty feet have been recommended. This close planting has proved the value of shelter, and while the trees are young a larger amount of fruit is obtained from an acre. But when the trees become larger and older these advantages in a great measure disappear. It is therefore proposed to thin them out by successively removing the supernumeraries, until double distance is obtained. Thus the shelter and larger crops are obtained in the earlier years of the orchard, and more space and light when it becomes older. The disadvantages are, the greater difficulty of cultivating, and greater exhaustion of the soil. We observe a statement of J. Pennington, of Macon, Michigan, in the *Western Rural*, that he has orchards set out twenty years ago, which have so crowded each other that the fruit has become small and stunted, and he is thinning the trees out. But they are not so good in form, nor will they probably become nearly so perfect and symmetrical as if set out thirty or thirty-five feet apart and allowed to grow and develop under full exposure to light and air. But where shelter is a necessity, it may nevertheless be best to set thick at first unless timber belts are employed to screen the young trees from fierce winds.—*Country Gentleman.*

COMPOST HEAPS.—It is often recommended that when manure is thrown into heaps in a field it should be covered with a layer of earth to prevent the escape of the ammonia. The experiments of Dr. Voeleker, at the royal agricultural college at Cirencestel, in England, have established the fact that the evaporation of ammonia from large heaps of manure, goes on but slightly; for the reason that during the composition of manure, certain organic acids are formed at the same time the ammonia is evolved and then immediately unite with the ammonia, forming non-volatile compounds. There is an active escape of ammonia from the interior of large heaps, where the heat is too great for the chemical changes above referred to; but as it approaches the exterior parts of the heaps, where the heat is very much less, the ammonia is completely taken up by the organic acids and retained. There will be but a trifling escape of ammonia while there is sufficient moisture to retain it, for water absorbs and retains many hundred times the bulk of ammonia gas at the ordinary temperatures. These non-volatile compounds, from being highly soluble in water, are liable to be washed away by every rain storm, giving the well-known brown color to the drainings of manure heaps.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHAT FOWLS TO KEEP.—The choice of breeds is so much a matter of fancy, that one can hardly advise another about them without a long dissertation. Brahmas are good layers, sitters and mothers and are great favorites; heavy fowls, active, but will not fly; flesh good. Light Brahams are not very expensive; dark now, are quite so. White Leghorns are presistent layers, do not sit, fly like pigeons; very pretty, nice, economical fowls. Of French fowls, select Houdans, which are good sized, speckled, homely fowls, presistent layers, and hardy; excellent for the table. If you must be economical, buy two trios of the breed you prefer, and a lot of common fowls, selecting light colored, large bodied, feather-legged pullets, next spring save the your pure pullets, and you will stock your yard with forty or fifty fowls with little expense. Should you wish a breed of more fancy fowls, you have your choice among Polands of various colors, Hamburgs, etc., which are great layers; Cochins, which are not superior to Brahmas; Black Spanish, which lay the handsomest eggs laid by any fowl, and many of them, are very beautiful, but delicate, as are also the Creve Cœurs and La Fleche breeds, which excel most others as layers and table fowl.—*American Agriculturist.*

A little girl got to school in Danbury, Connecticut, the other morning just as it commenced, and her teacher said: "You are just in time, Sussie." Then, turning to the other schollars, she asked, "In time for what children?" A hand went up, and an intelligent boy thus signified he had solved the problem. "Well, Thomas, just in time for what?" "Lanigan's ball!" shouted the promising youth.

A lady made a call upon a friend who had recently been married. When her husband came to dinner she said: "I have been to see Mrs. ——." "Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy." "Happy! Well, I should think she ought to be; she has a camel's-hair shawl, two-thirds border."